

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 21.

MASSILLON, OHIO NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,449

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughy, Attorney at Law, office over Dielmann's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINER, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor, Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. F. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL BLUMENSCHNIG, wholesaler and retail dealer in cigars. Factory a store room No. 59 West Main street.

### DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCall & Co., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles. Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

### DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 22 West Main street.

### DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Family Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours: 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

F. E. SHAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 5 to 8 P. M.

Office over Uhlenhorst & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 8 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Bontz's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrett. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. E. SNEYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Mollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchants. Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc. No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

### TINNERS.

HENRY OEHLE, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

### REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

### MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address Box 322, Massillon. Residence corner of Akron and State streets.

### JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, Shotgun, \$10 to \$100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, \$4 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, \$5 to \$10. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns \$5 to \$10. Single Shot Guns, \$2.50 to \$12. Revolvers, \$1 to \$20. Double Action Self Cockers, \$2.50 to \$10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tubs, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 627 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is a 25-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Notice of Appointment. The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of William Rogers, late of Stark county, deceased. Dated 11th day of October, 1887. LOUIS A. KOOS.

## HOW PERRY TOWNSHIP VOTED.

### The Detailed Result in this City and Township.

	First Ward	Second Ward	Third Ward	Fourth Ward	Massillon Precinct	Perry Tp.	Total	Majority
For Governor.								
J. B. Foraker, R.	279	229	347	90	149	50	1144	3
Thomas E. Powell, D.	200	190	297	186	166	102	1141	
Lieutenant Governor.								
W. C. Lyon, R.	279	231	347	89	149	49	1144	6
D. C. Coolman, D.	199	189	297	185	166	102	1138	
Supreme Judge (long term).								
W. T. Spear, R.	279	231	344	92	149	49	1144	4
Lyman R. Critchfield, D.	200	191	298	184	165	102	1140	
Supreme Judge (short term).								
F. J. Dickman, R.	279	231	344	91	149	49	1143	1
Virgil P. Kline, D.	200	191	299	184	166	102	1142	
Auditor of State.								
E. W. Poe, R.	279	229	341	89	149	49	1136	8
Emil Kieseewetter, D.	200	192	301	184	165	102	1144	
State Treasurer.								
J. C. Brown, R.	279	232	345	91	149	49	1145	6
George W. Harper, D.	200	190	298	184	165	102	1139	
Attorney General.								
D. K. Watson, R.	280	232	346	92	149	49	1148	10
W. H. Leete, D.	200	191	297	183	165	102	1138	
Board of Public Works.								
A. Flickinger, R.	280	232	344	90	148	49	1143	6
Niles, D.	200	190	297	184	166	102	1139	
For State Senator.								
T. C. Snyder, R.	262	216	317	88	148	49	1080	122
John McBride, D.	213	207	327	188	165	101	1202	
Common Pleas Judge.								
Robert Raley, R.	281	232	343	93	149	49	1147	8
J. Wallace, D.	199	190	298	185	165	102	1139	
Representatives.								
George W. Wilhelm, R.	288	234	350	93	151	54	1178	41
Jacob Grossman, R.	281	228	343	87	153	55	1147	47
John E. Monnot, D.	196	191	296	187	165	102	1137	
E. B. Bach, E.	190	189	293	182	157	87	1100	
Probate Judge.								
J. P. Fawcett, R.	278	232	340	98	142	44	1134	18
J. H. Sponseller, D.	200	190	302	177	174	110	1182	
Prosecuting Attorney.								
C. C. Bow, R.	275	227	339	93	149	43	1126	32
J. C. Welty, D.	200	196	303	181	168	107	1158	
Treasurer.								
Hiram Doll, R.	290	234	343	102	158	51	1178	76
W. Wagner, D.	188	187	300	174	157	99	1102	
Sheriff.								
R. B. Crawford, R.	303	263	370	114	167	59	1274	245
A. Leininger, D.	184	163	278	163	145	94	1029	
Commissioner.								
J. W. Wearstler, R.	281	231	341	92	167	50	1168	35
J. Schmachtenberger, D.	198	190	299	185	161	100	1133	
Infirmary Director.								
T. C. Putman, R.	276	231	341	88	145	50	1134	23
C. W. Stoner, D.	201	190	303	189	171	100	1157	

## STARK COUNTY.

### A RELIABLE AND COMPLETE REPORT.

#### Leininger is Surely Elected—The Official Vote To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CANTON, O., November 10, 4 p. m.—

Even at this late day it is hard to give accurate figures except of the successful candidates. The figures I give below are reliable. Foraker's vote in the county has been underestimated.

Foraker, 7583; Powell, 7873. Powell's plurality is 290 instead of 378 as reported yesterday. Snyder, 7469; McBride, 7975.

This gives McBride 506 majority. Snyder has 607 majority in Carroll, giving him a net majority in this district of 101.

Grossman, 7550; Wilhelm 7672. Monnot, 7974. Bach, 7249.

I cannot give figures on Fawcett, but his majority is a safe 300. Crawford, 7656; Leininger, 7875. The figures we would prefer to hold back, as the revision is not complete. Wearstler, 7824; Schmachtenberger, 7722. Doll's majority is about 600. Bow, 7630; Putman, 7270; Welty, 7972; Stoner, 7838.

I am sorry to send you such an unsatisfactory estimate, but it is all I have. The official count will be held to-morrow.

JULIUS WHITING, JR., Chairman Republican Committee.

'RAH FOR SNYDER!

The Majority a Good One.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CANTON O., November 10, 1:30 p. m.—

T. C. Snyder has been elected over McBride by a clear plurality of 101 in the district.

JULIUS WHITING, JR.,

Chairman Republican Committee.

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### CANTON—SIXTH WARD.

Governor, Foraker, 202; Powell, 274; Sharp, 18; Seitz, Union Labor, 46. State Senator, Snyder, 201; McBride, 274. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 206; Wallace, 270. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 206; Grossman, R., 212; Monnot, D., 239; Bach, D., 251. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 210; Sponseller, 275. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 216; Welty, 260. Treasurer, Doll, 224; Wagner, 258. Sheriff, Crawford, 203; Leininger, 274. Commissioner, Wearstler, 225; Schmachtenberger, 238. Infirmary Director, Putman, 205; Stoner, 270.

### MARLBORO.

Governor, Foraker, 209; Powell, 210. State Senator, Snyder, 207; McBride, 207. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 213; Wallace, 209. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 212; Grossman, R., 195; Monnot, D., 209; Bach, D., 204. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 217; Sponseller, 217. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 212; Welty, 213. Treasurer, Doll, 220; Wagner, 204. Sheriff, Crawford, 215; Leininger, 208. Commissioner, Wearstler, 239; Schmachtenberger, 187. Infirmary Director, Putman, 207; Stoner, 210.

### FREEBURG, WASHINGTON TP.

Governor, Foraker, 82; Powell, 79. State Senator, Snyder, 82; McBride, 79. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 83; Grossman, R., 93; Monnot, D., 77; Bach, D., 65. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 85; Sponseller, 76. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 82; Welty, 79. Treasurer, Doll, 89; Wagner, 72. Sheriff, Crawford, 87; Leininger, 80. Commissioner, Wearstler, 91; Schmachtenberger, 65. Infirmary Director, Putman, 82; Stoner, 79.

### NORTH LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE TP.

Governor, Foraker, 142; Powell, 55; Sharp, 22. State Senator, Snyder, 134; McBride, 68. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 142; Wallace, 54. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 149; Grossman, R., 142; Monnot, D., 52; Bach, D., 51. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 142; Sponseller, 56; Walters, 20. Sheriff, Crawford, 148; Leininger, 33. Commissioner, Wearstler, 142; Schmachtenberger, 53; Slayter, 22. Infirmary Director, Putman, 142; Stoner, 55. Slatz, 21.

### ELTON, SUGAR CREEK TP.

Governor, Foraker, 32; Powell, 56; Sharp, 4. State Senator, Snyder, 38; McBride, 49; Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 31; Wallace, 56. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 40; Grossman, R., 32; Monnot, D., 54; Bach, D., 46. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 41; Sponseller, 47. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 27; Welty, 58. Treasurer, Doll, 39; Wagner, 58. Sheriff, Crawford, 30; Leininger, 55. Commissioner, Wearstler, 23; Schmachtenberger, 58. Infirmary Director, Putman, 37; Stoner, 51.

### TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

Governor, Foraker, 272; Powell, 302. State Senator, Snyder, 276; McBride, 297. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 279; Grossman, R., 270; Monnot, D., 298; Bach, D., 297. Probate Judge, Fawcett, R. 277; Sponseller, 297. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow,

255; Welty, 318. Treasurer, Doll, 269; Wagner, 307. Sheriff, Crawford, 309; Leininger, 270. Commissioner, Wearstler, 277; Schmachtenberger, 298. Infirmary Director, Putman, 217; Stoner, 367. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 276; Wallace, 300, Sharp, Prohibition candidate for Governor, received twenty-nine votes.

### MAPLETON PRECINCT OSKARBURG TP.

Governor, Foraker, 110; Powell, 63. Senator, Snyder, 109; McBride, 61. Representatives, Wilhelm, R. 108; Grossman, R. 117; Monnot, D. 61; Bach, 55. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 109; Sponseller, 64. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 110; Welty, 60. Treasurer, Doll, 130; Wagner, 53. Sheriff, Crawford, 111; Leininger, 62. Commissioner, Wearstler, 110; Schmachtenberger, 52. Infirmary Director, Putman, 111; Stoner, 62.

### YOUNGSTOWN HILL, LAWRENCE TP.

Governor, Foraker, 63; Powell, 55. Senator, Snyder, 55; McBride, 62. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 62; Wallace, 54. Representatives, Wilhelm, R. 64; Grossman, 59; Monnot, 56; Bach, 55. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 61; Sponseller, 57. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 44; Welty, 72. Treasurer, Doll, 66; Wagner, 52. Sheriff, Crawford, 76; Leininger, 46. Commissioner, Wearstler, 64; Schmachtenberger, 53. Infirmary Director, Putman, 59; Stoner, 59.

### JUSTUS, SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Governor, Foraker, 92; Powell, 95; Sharp, S. State Senator, Snyder, 92; McBride, 83. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 89; Wallace, 81. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 111; Grossman, R., 81; Monnot, D., 70; Bach, D., 70; Howe, P., S. Forward, P., S. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 87; Sponseller, 84; Walters, S. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 82; Welty, 87; Sterling, T. Treasurer, Doll, 86; Wagner, 85; Brosius, S. Sheriff, Crawford, 90; Leininger 79; Reifsnider, S. Commissioner, Wearstler, 89; Schmachtenberger, 80; Slayter, S. Infirmary Director, Putman, 74; Stoner, 95; Slatz, S.

## ONE LESS!

### LINGG, THE ANARCHIST COMMITS SUICIDE THIS MORNING.

He Placed a Cap in His Mouth and Fired It With a Candle.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 3:30 p. m.—At 9 o'clock, Anarchist Lingg committed suicide. He had poured hot tallow from a candle around a small dynamite bomb and placed it in his mouth. A lighted candle was then used to fire off the cap. His face was blown out of human shape in trying to save his life from the hangman. The jail is guarded and reporters are refused admittance. The excitement is intense. A second loaded candle was found in Lingg's cell. The chances for his recovery are so small as to be hardly worth considering.

### Another Account.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 10, 3 p. m.—

Louis Lingg, the youngest of the seven condemned Anarchists, who believed that his cause would be best served by seven deaths, has prevented the possible extension of executive clemency by a cowardly suicide. About 9 o'clock this morning all the occupants of the jail were shocked by the noise of a terrific explosion. The cause was almost instantly suspected, the jailers looked into Lingg's cell, and found the poor young fellow dying, his head being horribly wounded. He had placed a fulminated cap in his mouth, and fired it with a candle. He was alive when found, but can not live long. Caps such as he used, explode by percussion friction, or heat, and he selected the latter as the easiest method. How he secured it is a mystery.

### The Latest.

4:30 p. m.—Lingg is still alive, and presents a horrible sight. Governor Oglesby is now writing his decision in the case, and it will be given out probably before 7 o'clock.



DATING AND SUFFERING.

A History of the Andrews Railroad Raid Into Georgia in 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragic Episode of the Civil War.

Embracing a Full and Accurate Account of the Secret Journey to the Heart of the Confederacy, the Capture of a Railway Train in a Confederate Camp, the Terrible Chase That Followed, and the Subsequent Fortunes of the Leader and His Party.

By WILLIAM PITTENGER, A MEMBER OF THE EXPEDITION.

INTRODUCTION.

The following narrative is no "war romance" or "story founded on fact," but a genuine history, authenticated in every part by real events far stranger and more thrilling than any fiction. The facts were investigated at the time by the order of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, and as a result the official war records, now being published by government, contain full proof of every material allegation. In the first series of that work, tenth volume, part first, and beginning on page 630, will be found the official reports of Judge Advocate General Holt, Maj. Gen. Buell and Col. Lee, of Atlanta; together with statements by surviving members of the expedition and by Confederate Generals Kirby Smith, Braxton Bragg, the Confederate secretary of war, Gen. Randolph, and the president, Jefferson Davis, with many others. I have used also my own recollections and photographic notes and dates, jotted at the very time of the events, and thus able to make a more life like picture than would otherwise be possible.

I have only taken the liberty of passing more hastily over those events and explanations which, while necessary for a full understanding of the whole, are more in the ordinary line of military experience, in order that more space be given to those elements of tragedy and thrilling adventure in which this raid stands separate and unrivaled among all the many heroic deeds of the terrible struggle for maintaining the American Union. Not a single fictitious incident or an embellishment of fancy has been introduced. Wherever conjectures as to unknown motives or incidents have been hazarded they are clearly distinguished as such.

CHAPTER I.

THE ANDREWS RAID REACHES THE HEART OF THE CONFEDERACY.

At Nashville, in March, 1862, while Gen. D. C. Buell commanded the Army of the Ohio, a spy in his employ, J. J. Andrews, proposed to him to take eight men and destroy some of the principal bridges far to the south, on one or more important Confederate railway lines. Buell consented and gave the men; but though the daring spy took his men to Atlanta, Ga., he did not lead from the absence of a Confederate railroad engineer whose help had been promised. The men, with Andrews, succeeded in reaching the Union lines again in safety, at Murfreesboro and Shelbyville.

These points were then under the command of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer, who had been detached with 10,000 men from the army of Buell for the purpose of guarding Nashville on that side, and of inflicting any injury in his power upon the enemy. The report of Andrews, who brought full information of the condition of the enemy's south and east of Mitchell, probably confirmed the daring schemes he was already entertaining, and between them they arranged for the boldest push of the war. What they meant to do may best be inferred from what they actually did. Mitchell moved his whole division to Shelbyville, Tenn., and prepared to move rapidly and secretly upon the line of the enemy's communications directly southward. To Andrews he gave authority to take from twenty-four to thirty volunteers—probably a man from each company of the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Ohio regiments. The twenty-four of these who reported were dressed in ordinary suits in place of their uniforms, supplied with side arms only and with an abundance of Confederate money, and met their leader in a lonely wooded spot at night near the Union picket line. Here he directed them to break into small squads, and getting into the rough and untracked country in the Cumberland range of mountains, proceed by untraveled routes across the mountains to different stations on railroads far within the Confederate lines, where no guards were placed and where travel was as yet free and unrestricted by passports or other dangerous formalities. Then it would be easy to reach any part of the south. If questioned while on the way they were to state that they were from Fleming county, Ky., on their way south to escape " Yankee " tyranny and to join the Southern army.

Fleming county was the home of Andrews, and there is a thread of tender and painful romance connecting it with his name which the writer learned on the spot from parties concerned many years after. Andrews loved, wooed and won a Kentucky lady of that vicinity—Miss Elizabeth J. Layton—who, like himself, was an ardent Unionist. She was described to me by neighbors as not strikingly beautiful, but attractive and estimable. Before their marriage the war broke out, and he entered soon afterward on his perilous business as a spy for the Federal army. To the southerners he represented himself as their friend, and carried over the line from the Union side articles such as a quinine—of great value to them—thus driving them plausibly excuse for his frequent passages from one side of the military line to the other. He gained the entire confidence of the southern officers, and was able to travel at his will through their territory. To the Union officers he reported all his operations and brought them information of priceless value. It was this acquaintance with the south which alone rendered possible the daring expeditions he meditated.

But the dangerous business in which he was engaged was a great source of grief and apprehension to his private life, and through her persuasions he was induced to pledge her that when he succeeded in one more enterprise he would retire from the deadly business which was the daily company of a spy, and with that understanding their wedding day had been fixed for some date near the middle of June, 1862. The expedition which was to be his last was this raid upon which we were now engaged.

The writer and the men with him, as well as the other squads, directed their course first eastward till well in the mountains, and then southward, meeting with few obstacles except almost ceaseless rain, mud everywhere, and swollen streams, till Chattanooga and other stations west of that point on the railroad were reached, when passage was taken on different trains to Marietta, the second place of rendezvous agreed on by us. Our story of being oppressed Kentuckians gained us ready hospitality. J. J. Andrews, Two of our number, however, were suspected, and as the readiest way out of their dilemma, joined the Confederate army—which we had all been expressly authorized to do in case of need, and which was the easier now, as the conscription was being relentlessly enforced, and it was assumed that all travelers who could not give a good account of themselves were fleeing from it. At Marietta we spent the night, intending to capture our train in the morning in a camp of the enemy's and making our way northward, burn the bridges, which constituted the object that had brought us more than 200 miles away from the nearest Union forces. But everything had worked well to far, and we were very hopeful.

CHAPTER II.

GEN. MITCHELL MAKES WAR WITH ASTRONOMICAL PRECISION.

The promptness and celerity of the movement by which Gen. Mitchell surprised the enemy in his front and cleared the way for still greater enterprises was hardly, if at all, equaled by anything on the Union side during the whole contest. Pouring rain, flooded creeks and bridges swept away did not delay him a moment beyond his calculations, though they added enormously to the discomforts of the army under his command. Probably his scientific training was to some extent responsible for his appreciation of the value of minutes. Astronomers are accustomed to deal with the thousandth part of a second, and Mitchell, in his backward observatory, had invented instruments which made stellar records with more precision than any astronomer who had come before him, and thus won world wide fame in this department. He carried the same qualities into the army. Leaving Shelbyville for a forced march the morning after the Andrews raid had started on its perilous way, and in exact time to secure the largest results from its co-operation—for its work was also to be done at a fixed period—he reached the vicinity of Huntsville before the enemy had the slightest intimation of his approach; then rousing his men at midnight by the light of the setting moon, he finished his march in the darkness, and came upon the sleeping town in the morning twilight, capturing everything—stores, messages, locomotives, trains and all the supplies of the railroad.

This was a glorious triumph, but it was only the first of the three parts of which Mitchell's plan consisted, and he at once crossed on the second. Friday, April 11—the very day on which we had reached Marietta—he arranged all affairs connected with the railroad management on a new basis, and started two trains loaded with troops right into the midst of the enemy's territory. The first went westward to possess all the road in that direction and to open communication with the armies of Buell and Grant, then at Pittsburg landing, which was successfully and promptly accomplished. The other, commanded by Mitchell in person, started directly eastward. How far it could depend partly on the resistance met, but still more on the news that might be received from the Andrews raiders. The little division of Mitchell presented on that clouded Saturday morning a most effective and imposing spectacle to an eye capable of embracing it all. Three different railroad expeditions were rushing forward in rebel territory—for ours was also launched, and the other two, east and west, were in full progress—while his reinforcements and the regiments which had been outmarched were closing up on the central position at Huntsville. When Mitchell learned a short distance from Bridgeport, Ala., and only about thirty miles from Chattanooga, he knew that the greater part of his work was still undone. The whole north was thrilled by his success; he was a major general and congratulated by the president, and ordered to report directly to Washington; but he knew that the key of the enemy's position, the grand strategic position of the war, at least in the west, was still unwon. And he also knew that whether he could take and hold it depended upon the degree of success with which we met that day in disabling the Georgia State and East Tennessee railroads. Could he capture Chattanooga at this early date, that town, which with its southward connections afterward cost scores of thousands of lives and around which struggled Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant, Sherman, Bragg, Longstreet, Johnston, Hood and their brave armies for two years of deadly conflict? Mitchell saw the value of this point, and before breaking camp at Shelbyville had sent our party to destroy the bridges on this road and the Chickamauga bridge on the East Tennessee road, thus with his own advance from the west cutting off all possible succor and leaving Chattanooga, now denuded of troops, at his mercy. He had now halted until he could hear what he had done.

But one mistake already had been made. We were to strike the bridges on Friday, the very day that Mitchell struck Huntsville. It was now Friday evening and we had done nothing, while Mitchell was within twenty miles of Chattanooga, with the road open before him, abundance of rolling stock, and the enemy in panic in his front. The cause of this delay was that Andrews, reasoning in a way that would have been justified in the case of any other Federal general, was assured that Mitchell would inevitably be delayed more than one day by such torrents of rain as had fallen since we left camp, and that for us to strike too soon would impair the value of our work and might even cut the enemy's attention to Mitchell's own advance; so he had sent word to our different squads that the grand attempt would be Saturday, the 12th of April, instead of Friday. That would yet be in full time for Mitchell's enterprise, but it

increased our own difficulties and dangers in a way that will soon be made plain. On our morning work, therefore, depended the possession of Chattanooga, and probably the whole after course of the war in the west. This is an inference only; but it rests upon a mass of evidence of which the reader who has not attentively studied the subject can scarcely form an idea.

CHAPTER III.

WE CAPTURE THE TRAIN.

The Andrews party were greatly crowded in the large hotel at Marietta on Friday night, having to sleep three or four to a bed, but soldiers are not fastidious, and the greater number slept soundly. We had unbounded confidence in our leader, whose part it was to provide for all contingencies.

The names of the men who reached Marietta to take part in the railroad raid were as follows:

James J. Andrews, leader of the expedition and a citizen of Kentucky. The Second Ohio regiment contributed: Marion A. Ross, Company A; George D. Wilson, Company B; William Pittenger, Company G; Perry G. Shadrack, Company K.

From the Twenty-first Ohio regiment were detailed: Mark Wood, Company C; J. A. Wilson, Company C; J. K. Porter, Company C; William Knight, Company K; Wilson P. Brown, Company F; William Bensinger, Company G; Robert Buffum, Company H; B. H. Mason, Company K; John Scott, Company K.

The Thirty-third Ohio supplied: Martin J. Hawkins, Company A; William Reddick, Company B; John Wollam, Company C; Samuel Robinson, Company G; D. A. Dorsey, Company H; Jacob Parrott, Company K; Samuel Slaven.

William Campbell, also a member of the expedition, was a citizen of Ohio on a visit to the camp, and managed to enlist among the raiders.

Andrews scarcely slept at all that night. He first went to the hotel and saw that those who lodged there had made arrangements for being called on time in the morning. Porter and Hawkins, who had come down the evening before, and had gone to bed much earlier, were not seen, and as they had not paid the waiter any fee for rousing them early, they were left behind; a diminution of our force much regretted, as they were both brave men and Hawkins was an experienced engineer. This left us but nineteen men in addition to the leader.

We were all roused promptly at the railroad hotel a little before daybreak. Andrews, who came back to us, now went from room to room while we were dressing, seeing every man, giving him exact orders as to his part in the work of the morning. There was suppressed fire in his low, almost whispered words, a calm confidence in his tones that was contagious. There seemed to be no doubt, hesitation or shrinking on his part, but, on the contrary, an eagerness and joy that the time was so near at hand.

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When we were ready, as it still lacked a little of train time, we gathered in Andrews' room for an informal council of war. Some were seated on the edge of the bed, one or two on chairs, and the remainder stood around as best they could. We did not speak very loud, as we wished no shiners in our plans. Andrews gave no exhortations—the time for that had passed—but rather cautious to prevent too precipitate action. He said:

"When the train stops at Big Shanty for breakfast, keep your places till I tell you to go. Get seats near each other in the same car, and say nothing about the matter on the way up. If anything unexpected occurs, look to me for the word. You and you"—designating the men—"will go with me on the engine; the rest will go on the left of the train for fear of where it is uncoupled, and climb on the cars in the best places you can, when the order is given. If anybody interferes, shoot him, but don't fire until it is necessary."

Sergeant Maj. Ross, the ranking man of the party, and as brave as any, offered a respectful protest against going further. He said that circumstances had changed since we set out; that it was a day later than planned; that many more troops were at Big Shanty than formerly; that we had noticed the crowded state of the road as we came down, and that Mitchell's movements would make the matter worse. For all these reasons he thought it better to put off the attempt, or give it up altogether.

Our heads were very close together as we talked, and the words softly spoken; the door was locked, and the windows overlooked the railroad, so that we were sure to see the train coming. Andrews very quietly answered the objections of Ross, admitting all the facts he stated, but claiming that they only showed our way the clearer. The military excitement and commotion and the number of trains on the road would make our train the less likely to be suspected; and as to the troops at Big Shanty, if we did our work promptly, they would have no chance to interfere. Capturing the train in the camp would be easier than anywhere else, because no one would believe it possible, and there would therefore be no guard.

Andrews could always find a reason for everything; but these plausible arguments were not perfectly convincing. Several others, among whom was J. A. Wilson, joined in a respectful protest against proceeding. Then Andrews, speaking even lower, as was his wont when strongly moved, said:

"Boys, I tried this once before and failed; now I will succeed or leave my bones in Dixie."

The words and manner thrilled every hearer, and we assured him that we would stand by him, and, if need be, die with him. He grasped our hands and we hurried to the platform, for the train was now almost due. I had said nothing in the discussion, for I felt that we were under the leadership of Andrews, and should simply obey, leaving the responsibility to rest on him. I am not sure that, on a later critical occasion, we did not carry this principle a little too far.

Although we only needed tickets to Big Shanty, we purchased them to various points along the line that attention might

not be attracted by such a number bound to one place. As the train came up we noticed three closed box cars attached. Every passenger train, as I have since been informed by Conductor Fuller, was at this time required to carry empty cars northward, which were brought back filled with bacon and other provisions, vast quantities of which were then being gleaned out of Tennessee and stored in Atlanta. We all took our places close together in one car, that we might be ready to help each other in case of need. Knight sat near the front door, and says that on looking back he saw that most of our men were pale, yet resolute. The passengers had that listless and weary air always seen in the early morning on board a train.

The conductor, whose name we afterward learned was William A. Fuller, entered and began to take the tickets. He looked narrowly at us, for it was an uncommon thing for so many persons to enter in a body as did at Marietta; besides, he had been warned very recently to watch that no conscripts used his train for the purpose of escaping, and ordered, in case of suspicion, to telegraph for help at once. No doubt we looked soldierly enough, but he afterward told me that he did not suspect us of being conscripts. We also scrutinized him carefully, for it was possible that he might, if his suspicions were in the least aroused, endeavor to prevent us from taking his train.

He was quite young for a conductor, being, as we afterward learned, only 26, though he had been for seven years in that position. He had a frank, genial, but resolute face, was of medium size, and looked active and strong. We had little leisure for looking at the grand form of Kennesaw mountain, which rose on our left, and around the base of which the road describes almost a half circle, and then turns away before it reaches Big Shanty. Here was fought one of the severest battles of the war between Sherman and Johnston; but this, with their prolonged struggle over the whole line of this railway, did not come until two years later. The question of deepest interest to us, and one which would be quickly solved, was, "How much of a fight will we have at Big Shanty? If the train is left guarded during breakfast time we will have to overcome the guards; if anybody sees us going on the engine, and a rush is made to prevent, we will have to fight sharply and at close quarters—the most deadly kind of fighting." Every revolver had been carefully examined at Marietta before we slept, and every preparation made, so there was nothing to do but to wait as patiently as we could.

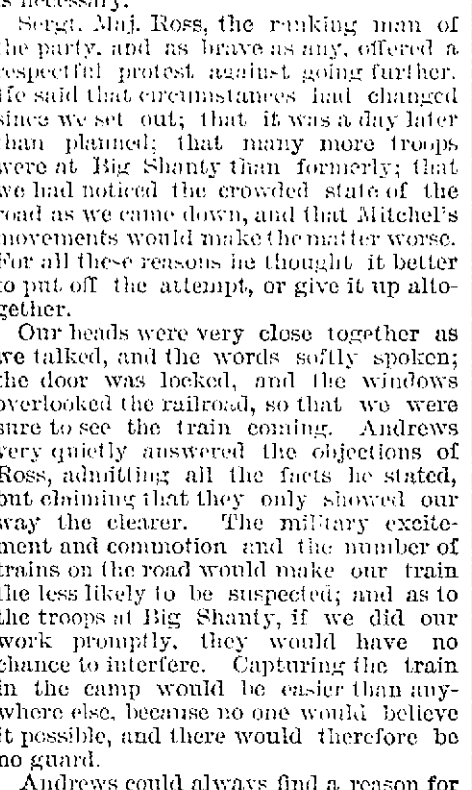
It was a thrilling moment when the conductor called out, "Big Shanty! twenty minutes for breakfast!" and we could see the white tents of the rebel troops and even the guards slowly pacing their beats. Big Shanty (now called Kennesaw) had been selected for the seizure because it was a breakfast station, and because it had no telegraph office. When Andrews had been here on the previous expedition, few troops were seen, but the number was now greatly increased. It is difficult to tell just how many were actually here, for they were constantly coming and going; but there seems to have been three or four regiments, numbering not far from 1,000 men each. They were encamped almost entirely on the west side of the road, but their camp guard included the railroad depot. As soon as the train stopped, the conductor, engineer, fireman, and most of the passengers hurried for breakfast into the long low shed on the east side of the road, which gave the place its name. No guard whatever was left—a fortunate circumstance for us, but not at all unusual on southern roads even when not so well guarded by soldiers as this train was. Now was our opportunity! yet for a moment we were compelled to keep our seats and wait the appointed signal by our leader. It required a strong effort of will to keep from rushing forward. We had no desire for ending as we saw the passengers leaving their seats around us and pouring in to breakfast. The moment seemed hours; for we knew that when the signal was given, we must do our work in less than half a minute or be slaughtered on the spot; we also knew that any one of us who failed to get on board with the rest would be lost; but we did not know how long during the twenty minutes Andrews would wait. If anything could be gained by waiting five or ten minutes we were sure that he, with his marvelous coolness, would wait and expect us to do the same. It seemed already a considerable interval, for the last passenger who wanted breakfast had left the train and disappeared within the room.

But Andrews did not mean delay. He had been absent from the car for a time as we came up the road and had only just returned, and taken his seat close to the door. Now he quietly rose, and without turning his head toward us, stepped to the door with the crowd that was pouring



BEDROOM CONSULTATION AT MARIETTA.

out. Engineer Knight, whether from natural impulsiveness, or at a signal from Andrews, rose also and went out with him. These two got off on the side next to the camp, and opposite the depot. They walked forward at an ordinary pace until abreast of the locomotive, which they saw at a glance to be vacant—engineer and fireman had gone to breakfast. That was very good! Andrews walked a few steps further forward with Knight still at his side, until he could see ahead of the engine that the track was clear as far as a curve a little way up the road which closed the view. Then they turned and walked back until just in advance of the first baggage car and behind the three empty freight cars, who Andrews said with a nod, "Uncouple here and wait for me." Knight drew out the pin and carefully laid it on the draw bar. Andrews came back to the door of our car and opening it said in his ordinary tone, not a shade louder or more hurried than usual, "Come on, boys;



SEIZING THE TRAIN.

not be attracted by such a number bound to one place. As the train came up we noticed three closed box cars attached. Every passenger train, as I have since been informed by Conductor Fuller, was at this time required to carry empty cars northward, which were brought back filled with bacon and other provisions, vast quantities of which were then being gleaned out of Tennessee and stored in Atlanta. We all took our places close together in one car, that we might be ready to help each other in case of need. Knight sat near the front door, and says that on looking back he saw that most of our men were pale, yet resolute. The passengers had that listless and weary air always seen in the early morning on board a train.

it is time to go now." Our hearts gave great bound at the word, but we rose quietly and followed him. Nothing in this was likely to attract the attention of the few passengers who still remained in the car; but it mattered little, for the time of concealment was now past. Andrews glided forward very swiftly, and Knight, seeing him coming, hurried on before and jumped on the engine, where he at once cut the bell rope and, seizing the throttle bar, stood leaning forward with tense muscles, and eye fixed on the face of his leader.

Andrews did not follow, but stood a step back from the locomotive with one hand on the rail, looking at his men as they ran forward. Brown and Wilson (the other engineer and fireman) darted forward at the top of their speed and took their post beside Knight on the engine. As soon as the rest of us reached the hindmost box car we saw that its door was wide open. Whether this was a mere happy accident, or whether, as is more likely, Andrews had gone forward before we reached the station and opened it, with his usual audacity, I do not know. But he motioned with his hand to us saying, "Get in! Get in!" We needed no urging. The floor was breast high, but the hindmost shoved and lifted the foremost and were themselves pulled up in turn. I helped to throw Shadrack up and had my arm almost pulled off as I was dragged in by him a second after. All this time a sentry was standing not a dozen feet from the engine quietly watching, as if this was the most ordinary proceeding, and a number of other soldiers were idling but a short distance away. All this work was of seconds only, and as the last man was being pulled in, Andrews stepped on board, and nodded to Knight, who had never taken his eyes from his face. Quick as a flash the valve was thrown open and the steam giant unchained—but for an instant which seemed terribly long the locomotive seemed to stand still; Knight had thrown the full power on too suddenly, and the wheels slipped on the track, whirling with swift revolutions and the hiss of escaping steam, before the inertia of the ponderous machine could be overcome. But this was an instant only; none of the soldiers had time to raise their muskets, give an alarm, or indeed to recover from their stupor before the wheels "bit," and the train shot away as if fired from a cannon!

We were now flying on our perilous journey. The door of the box car was pulled shut to guard against any shot that might be fired, and while partially opened afterward to give us some view of what was passing, it was always closed again whenever we neared a station.

This capture was a wonderful triumph. To seize a train of cars in an enemy's camp, surrounded by thousands of soldiers, and carry it off without a shot fired or an angry gesture, was a marvelous achievement. There are times when whole years of intense enjoyment seem condensed into a single moment. It was so with us then.

THE START.

(To be continued.)

SURE CURE DISCOVERED FOR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Dr. J. C. Landerbach's German Catarrh Remedy. Price 25 Cents. Sample free on Drug. Co. Mail order the Indianapolis, Ind. 1887. The discovery of this method of treatment. Every man brings letters from grateful persons. GILBERT, D. S. Landerbach & Co., Newark, N. J., U.S.A.

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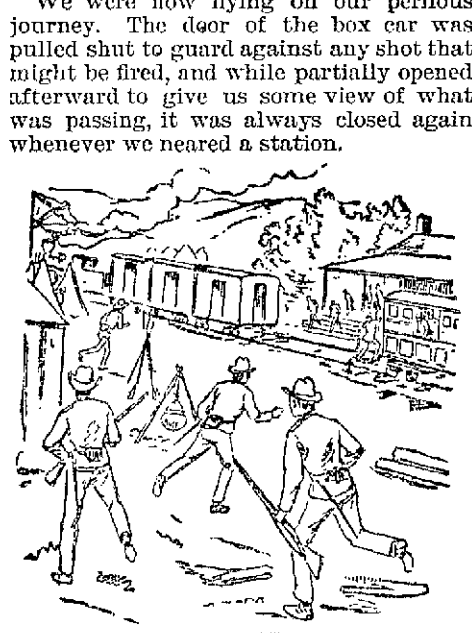
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Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

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## Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]  
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]PUBLISHED BY  
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY  
Independent Building,  
No. 20 E. Main Street,  
MASSILLON, OHIO.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, 2.50  
Three Months, 1.25WEEKLY.  
One Year, \$1.50  
Six Months, .75  
Three Months, .39

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no fault to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

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Clerk, George B. Clark.  
Recorder, J. E. Danforth.  
Treasurer, Hiram Bell.  
Auditor, Patrick Manley.  
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.  
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Roper Bailey.Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett.  
Commissioners, Jacob Schmechtenberger, Alonzo Smith and C. F. Lullin.  
Surveyor, R. Z. Wase.

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Mayor, Josiah Frantz.  
Marshal, Adam Wendling.  
Solicitor, Otto E. Young.  
Treasurer, J. W. Polz.  
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

Poor Lingg has created a great sensation. Has he done anything else?

The lecture course is going to be a success. Have you helped to make it so?

The New York Sun exultingly says: "And so an end to all Mugwumpery and cant!"

Mayor Frantz proposes to give tramps the ball and chain remedy. Good for Mayor Frantz!

Boom the lecture course. Let's show the nobby-ambly obstructionists that common-sense survives.

The papers are assuming a good deal about Governor Oglesby of Illinois. Give the Governor a chance.

Park Alexander, running for State Senator in Summit county, was elected notwithstanding O'Conner's bolt.

"Subscriber:" The first Governor of Ohio, elected by a popular vote, and under a State Constitution, was Edward Tiffin.

Hamilton county's labor and prohibition votes combined, only amounted to 13,000. They were expected to reach 55,000.

The New York Times has gone into a cat-fit because Mr. Cleveland publicly urged the election of a Democratic local candidate or two in New York city, whom The Times is opposing.

The New York World and Sun are fighting with all the vigor that characterizes the battles of the township press. The Sun yesterday pleasantly alludes to The World as "the junk journal," and the "Liar's Own." Its writers are styled "Pulitzer's pirates."

A leather-headed contemporary is referred to in an article which appeared in THE INDEPENDENT of Monday, which starts out "Cervantes says, 'What a great majority of fools there is in this world.'" The article in question exactly hits the leather-headed contemporary's case.

Jay Gould has overshot himself. It is often a good thing for a business man to endure a little competition, rather than to freeze him out, and invite a big one. That is what Gould has done, for half a dozen bills will be introduced in Congress, at the next session, providing for purchase of all the telegraph lines by the United States.

Fred Grant has been defeated in New York. He would probably have made an efficient Secretary of State. But when a great party nominated him, not because of any recognized claim, but purely because he was the son of his father, the Republican spirit of the New York people said "No," and in one sense the people were right.

## THE LECTURE COURSE.

Cervantes says "what a great majority of fools there is in this world!" This is putting it in rather a strong light, yet when one reads the remarks of a certain Canton Repository correspondent, upon the Massillon lecture course, there is a strong desire to endorse Cervantes' statement. This intelligent individual says: "The question has been asked why the lecture course is not made more popular and thus greater patronage solicited by reducing the price to a more popular figure. Many of these courses are conducted at the price of ten entertainments for a dollar." Now without stopping to criticize the policy of giving publicity to such unpleasant advice, after an enterprise is well under way, THE INDEPENDENT will give this writer an answer to his question. The largest hall in the city, which has all the necessary accommodations for a large audience is the opera house. It seats less than nine hundred people. If the price of tickets averaged ten cents per lecture, the average receipts would reach the imposing sum of ninety dollars per night, supposing that every seat should be occupied.

As there is no platform speaker of prominence who accepts less than fifty dollars a night, and as the most of them receive over one hundred and fifty, in addition to hotel bills, the margin left, with the total receipts only ninety dollars, would be on the wrong side of the books. In the Massillon course, lecturers of world-wide reputation have been engaged, and the people should appreciate the fact that they will attend entertainments of the very highest character. Don't go speculating about present impossibilities. Help to make the course mapped out a glorious success, and in good time we will be more favored. A positive enemy to the lecture course movement, does less harm than one like the writer mentioned, who comes like a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Mr. Howells writes to the New York Tribune of clemency to the Anarchists:

"As I have petitioned the Governor of Illinois to commute the death penalty of the Anarchists to imprisonment, and have also personally written him in their behalf, I ask your leave to express here the hope that those who are inclined to do either will not lose faith in themselves because the supreme court has denied the condemned a writ of error. That court simply affirmed the legality of the forms under which the Chicago court proceeded; it did not affirm the propriety of trying for murder, men fairly indictable for conspiracy alone; and it by no means approved the principle of punishing them because of their frantic opinions, for a crime which they were not shown to have committed. The justice or injustice of their sentence was not before the highest tribunal of our law, and unhappily could not be got there. That question must remain for history, which judges the judgment of courts, to deal with; and I for one cannot doubt what the decision of history will be.

But the worst is still for a very few days reparable; the men sentenced to death are still alive, and their lives may be finally saved through the clemency of the Governor, whose prerogative is now the supreme law in their case. I conjure all those who believe that it would be either injustice or impolicy to put them to death, to join in urging him for petition, by letter, through the press, and from the pulpit and the platform, to use his power, in the only direction where power can never be misused for the mitigation of their punishment."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Democratic organ of Ohio, bravely dares to say, "The performance of Jeff Davis and his fellow-cranks down South helped Foraker some and there still seems to be more or less political virtue in the bloody shirt. The bringing of General Gordon into the State was, under the circumstances, a gross piece of mismanagement and lost the Democrats votes." This confession on the part of the Plain Dealer, that the recent Southern scenes, and the usual manner of conducting Southern elections, are wrong, truly wrong, in principle, as well as being politically inexpedient, deserves commendation. Had it not feared to condemn these wrongs before Tuesday, how great would its honor have eventually been.

THE INDEPENDENT labored under many disadvantages in getting the returns yesterday, but its news was

authentic, and it was news. It has a system of its own for securing township returns, and proposes after the next county election to furnish a complete statement from every precinct, the day following.

Captain Crawford made a brave fight and came near being elected. For a week Sponseller and Wagner have been traded for him and money has been used against him. He has met with obstacles with only a spotless personality, and it served him well. He yet retains that, and the result, though not the best, is one of which he may ever be proud.

## THE HOUR DRAWING NEAR

## CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS RAPIDLY APPROACHING THEIR DEATH.

The Mayor and Police Confident of the City's Safety—Ling and Parsons Issue Manifestos—No Excitement at the Jail—Other Incidents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—All is quiet about the city building, and little excitement is felt over the Anarchists' cases. The mayor and police are silent regarding their intentions, but say they are ready for anything which may occur. Chief Eberstadt said that he had men on guard at the telegraph department and at various other places which he did not care to mention. He has held various conferences with Mayor Roche, but on what subject could not be learned.

The police are very reticent as to their plans and movements, for the reason, they claim, that their intentions might be defeated if exposed. They express every confidence in themselves, however, and state that they feel fully able to cope with anything which may transpire. Mayor Roche said, when spoken to in regard to his part in the matter of keeping order, that he had nothing personally to do with the question, but he had ordered the heads of the departments to report to him events as they transpired. He thought that it did not behoove him to express any opinion upon the question, as it might have an effect on the people not intended. He was kept aware, however, of passing events, and would do all in his power to preserve order.

Sheriff Matson said that if he did not hear from the governor soon he would begin arrangements for the execution. "Jailer Folz and deputies, whom I have not yet selected, will adjust the nooses, and I will be present to superintend the whole, while a force of deputy sheriffs, police and bailiffs will be in readiness to render any assistance necessary," he said. "As provided in the statutes of this state I will swear in a jury of twelve, two of whom must be physicians, to view the bodies. They and the lawyers in the case and the press representatives will be the only ones allowed to witness the execution. The 'Jenny country' reporters and 'patent inside' fakirs will not be allowed in, and a small army of these country press gentlemen who have requested passes will be disappointed, and only the representatives of the Chicago press and the big dailies in other large cities will be the lucky or unlucky ones, just as you please to put it."

Spies, Fielden and Schwab signed a new and milder petition Tuesday afternoon. It was drawn up by Capt. Black and Mr. Salter. They ask for justice, and discard all arguments that have accompanied former pleas for the governor's interference. Ling, Engel, Fischer and Parsons are still resolute, despite the protestations of their wives and sweethearts.

The sheriff is evidently not pleased with the prospect of the ghastly business before him, and he looked as solemn as a Dominican monk during the time he was giving the details of the nerve destroying preparations. But the sheriff has plenty of American pluck, is far from being chicken hearted, and will do his duty without flinching. Lingg, the condemned bomb maker, has written a manifesto, to be intended to be published after his death, but which has fallen into the hands of the reporters. In it he says that he realized fully that he and the other condemned men could be saved if they had asked clemency, but he believed that the working classes would best be served by their death. "Unless laboring people can get their rights by legislation," he says, "revolution is not far distant. The hanging of the condemned may be regarded as murder, and in that case it will the sooner result in the overthrow of the tyrants of capital and monopoly."

Parsons has also issued a statement, but it contains nothing bearing on the question of clemency nor of the execution. It is a recital of his connection with movements for the improvement of the condition of the workingmen, particularly the negroes, and his reasons for adopting this course through life. It is addressed to Schilling.

## A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

## Conflicting Reports as to the Lynching of a Thief and His Resurrection.

WACO, Tex., Nov. 9.—The report came to the city yesterday of the hanging of one Dan Wells on Childers' creek, about sixteen miles above the city, and of his rescue from death by a physician.

A few days ago Mr. L. W. Harvey, a prominent farmer who resides near Patrick, lost two or three fine horses, and a close watch was made for the thief or thieves. Dan Wells, a young man who was raised in the neighborhood, was suspected of being one of the men who stole the horses. Wells is about twenty-five years old, and has a wife and children, and is said to have had associates. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest before Justice W. G. Boyd, and Constable Charles Sparks made the arrest. Taking Wells in charge, Sparks had started to Justice Boyd's residence, when he was surrounded by a large number of men who took his prisoner away from him. After they ordered the constable to move on, the vigilantes thinking, no doubt, to get a full confession out of Wells, swung him up by the neck to a limb of a tree.

One account stated that the vigilantes failed to obtain a confession from Wells, and, after keeping him swinging for some time, cut him down and turned him over to the constable, who again took charge of him.

Another informant says the vigilantes left Wells hanging, and a few minutes after a young physician, whose name is withheld, came along, cut him down and resuscitated him. This morning Wells was seen at the residence of Judge Boyd, in charge of the constable, and he looked as though he had suffered considerably. He wanted to make bond, but the justice thought it best to have him sent to Waco and jailed until after the excitement is over. The statement that a physician had cut Wells down after he was hanged is said to be a canard. He was handed over to the constable after the vigilantes had got through with him.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

## All the Occurrences of the Week

Aurora has a gas well, and it is a roarer. The Indianapolis Daily Democrat has ceased publication.

State convention of Y. M. C. A. is in session at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Trenton, Ark., lost all save one of its stores by fire Tuesday night.

The Emperor William rose from his sick bed for a short time yesterday.

Destructive wood and prairie fires are raging around Montpelier, Ind.

William Caldwell, Evansville, Ind., grocer, has assigned for \$75,000.

The president and his hired men are working like beavers on their annual essays.

White Caps unmercifully whipped Mrs. John Amy, of Harrison county, Indiana.

The tug Dryberry is thought to have gone down in the recent storm on the Lake of the Woods.

Canada is stirred up over a rumored telegraph deal which will change affairs greatly.

Virulent hog cholera is coloring all the prospects for winter hams around Wellsville, O.

Dan Cunningham, a notorious outlaw, was arrested Wednesday morning at Racine, Ohio.

Indianapolis has some sweet little boys. They broke into a freight car and stole 120 pounds of candy.

The goose of Tom Eagan, Indianapolis tailor, if not the one of the golden egg. He has assigned for \$10,000.

For the next summer W. K. Vanderbilt has rented castle Lindenhof, which belonged to the late king of Bavaria.

John C. Eno, late in the banking business in New York city, has purchased a \$10,000 residence at Lake Beauport, Canada.

Rawson, O., has a bad habit of burning up every month. Yesterday it conflagrated for the third time in twelve weeks. Loss \$20,000.

People complain that a certain railroad advertises itself as the "Natural Gas Route," and starts out with kerosene lamps in its depots.

Clara Louise Ende, aged sixteen, went to Bristol, Conn., for employment, but was drugged and outraged, and has since become a raving maniac.

Lorenzo Dimick, general agent of the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance company, Buffalo, is charged by the company with having defrauded it of \$116,000.

"Dink" Buckalew, the Alabama desperado, has notified several Chambers county men that he intends to burn their houses and kill them. A reward of \$400 is offered for him.

A freight engine on the Fort Wayne road struck a street car at Federal street crossing, Pittsburgh, last evening, and two passengers jumping from the car were crushed to death.

Barbara Jones, of Lardinsburg, Ky., tried to acclimatize Jordan Hawkins to the blue grass atmosphere by putting some more lead into him. A few bullets, more or less, don't hurt a cornercracker.

Dr. Allen, of the state board of health, advises the public school to desist from the "gramming" system. He has been examining the Ohio school children and finds defective eyesight alarmingly on the increase.

Indiana supreme court has decided that a person who is attending school in any other county except his place of residence, is not entitled to vote there. This shuts out the students' vote, which has so long been a bone of contention.

The supreme court of Indiana has decided that a person attending school in any other county than that of his residence is not an elector in that county unless he has determined to make it his residence, and has been assessed for purposes of taxation.

The National Dairy association has elected the following officers: President, Jonathan Bigelow, of Massachusetts; first vice president, F. C. Potter, of Minnesota; secretary, R. M. Litter, of Iowa. Each state will elect its own vice president hereafter.

Lopers have been smuggled into Philadelphia.

Eighteen Nihilists have been arrested at Kieff and Odessa.

James H. Place, a New York policeman, committed suicide, no one knows why.

George Balzer, of Ottawa, Ill., bottle blower, will hang for the murder of a comrade.

The steamer Ocean Bird sunk off Pasquotank river Monday night, and all on board were lost.

Edward Blake, Canada's parliamentarian, is quite likely to enter the next parliament as a Home Ruler.

Annie Deadrick, of Jonesboro, Tenn., was burned to death by her clothes catching from burning leaves.

Emperor William appeared at a window in his palace yesterday, and bowed to the thousands assembled to see him.

Huggins Cracker and Confectionery company, Kansas City, burned Friday night; loss between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

The strike of the union printers at Rochester, N. Y., is practically a failure, and many of them are returning to work.

A. M. Way, secretary of the wrecked Empire Building and Loan association, New Brunswick, N. J., got away with \$18,000.

The metal shell found in the ruins of Newman's house, in St. Louis, is a portion of a lamp, and not of a dynamite bomb, as reported.

Henry Robinson, colored, was hanged at Union Springs, Ala., Friday. Last May he murdered an old man whose young wife was the cause of the trouble.

Wharfmaster F. H. Kallaher, of Memphis, has been indicted on twenty-eight counts for embezzlement. The deficit is placed at \$50,000. He placed but a small proportion of his collections for wharfage to the city's credit.

Kessler & Co., of New York, have secured an attachment against the property of Isidore Cohnfeld for \$14,735. Mr. Cohnfeld is said to be the largest feather manufacturer in the United States, and is in some way connected with the Rosenthal failure in St. Louis.

Mr. O'Brien has been removed to the hospital by orders of the jail physician.

Fire destroyed the oil works of Pierce & Canterbury, Boston, Tuesday. Loss, \$100,000.

Gen. Caffarel swears he never received a furling for Legion of Honor decorations.

Fifteenth annual session of the American Public Health association is being held in Memphis.

English Woman's suffrage association will again introduce a woman's franchise bill in parliament.

Positively stated that depositors in the collapsed Fifth National bank, St. Louis, will be paid in full.

United States Marshal Dyer has been appointed receiver of the Mormon church property, Salt Lake City.

Professor Cushman has discovered a buried city in Arizona.

Daily Commercial, Chattanooga, Tenn., burned out. Loss \$10,000.

At Knoxville, Ga., three men were killed by the explosion of a boiler.

The president has appointed Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, consul at Annapolis.

A child of Irvin Cross, of Minerva, O., was suffocated by sticking its head into a crock of molasses.

At Zanesville, O., William Sparks, a bartender, crushed Edward O'Donnell's skull with a base ball bat.

The board of visitors found West Point in a good condition, but think the appropriation should be increased.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has resented Sam Johnston, the colored murderer, to February 8, 1888.

A general battle in the mountains near Chattanooga is imminent, the mountaineers and negroes having trouble.

Hon. David H. Colerick, the oldest member of the Allen county, Ind., bar, is dead, at the age of eight-two years.

An Erie express was run into by an accommodation at Secaucus Monday evening. One person was killed and a dozen were injured.

James Griffin, a farmer at Owensboro, Ky., shot and perhaps fatally injured a boy thirteen years old, named Chas. Cross. Griffin escaped.

James Wells, in jail at Hillsdale, Mich., for the killing of John White, at Amboy, hanged himself in his cell.

A general strike of malsters in Milwaukee was instituted Tuesday. The strikers demand \$5 per month advances.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada in October were \$8,764,846, compared with \$12,000,000 for the same month in 1886.

Parliament will not be convoked until the end of February. The cabinet fears parliamentary criticism of the government's course in Ireland.

Steamer J. W. Westcott sunk seven miles north of Chicago Tuesday. Her crew of twelve escaped. The steamer was valued at \$45,000, and the cargo at \$18,000.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins, who owns \$15,000,000 worth of property inherited from her husband, was married to A. F. Searle, a country gentleman in New York, Tuesday.

Said that the lynchings of Dun and Coon, the murderers of Rev. Thomas Ryan, at Walton, W. Va., were moonshiners, who did so on account of the Duffs having informed on them.

H. J. Burleigh, the famous war correspondent of the London Telegraph, did not "move on" fast enough to suit the police at Trafalgar square, and was arrested for "loitering and vagrancy."

Passengers who were in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific road between Vancouver and Montreal claim that the train's crew would render them no assistance, and that the Canadian Pacific telegraph offices refused to transmit messages about the smash-up.

Judge Gary's Interest in Fielden.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Judge Gary has entrusted to Mr. Johnson, who has taken the lead among Fielden's former employers in securing clemency for him, the following letter:

"CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8, 1887.

"The Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Governor, Etc.

"DEAR SIR:—On the application of Samuel Fielden for a commutation of his sentence it is not necessary as to the case itself that I should do more than refer to the decision of the supreme court for a history of his crime. Outside of what is there shown, there is the nature and private character of the man, a natural love of justice; an impatience at all undue delay; and an entire absence of any selfishness or of any other motive which would lead him to do anything but what he believed to be right."

Judge J. M. Gary, served suffering, an impulsive temper, and an intense love of and thirst for applause of his hearers, made him an advocate of force as a heroic remedy for the hardships that the poor endure. In his own private life he was the householder, industrious and peaceable laboring man. He was a man of great energy and was a successful and successful man. His language and conduct since has been irreproachable. As there is no evidence that he knew of a preparation to do the specific act of throwing the bomb that killed Dragan, he does not understand even now that general advice to large masses to do violence makes him responsible for the violence done by reason of that advice, nor that being joined with others in an effort to subvert law and order by force makes him responsible for the acts of those others tending to make that effort effective."

"In short, he was more a misguided enthusiast than a criminal, conscious of the horrible nature and effect of his teachings and of his responsibility therefor. What shall be done in his case is partly a question of humanity and partly a question of state policy, upon which it seems to me action on the part of your excellency favorable to him is favorable. I attach this to a copy of his petition to your excellency, and refer to that for what he says of the change that has come upon himself. Respectfully yours, etc.,

"JOSEPH E. GARY."

State's Attorney Grinnell, Mr. Ingham, who assisted in the prosecution, Judge Tuthill, and Judge Jamieson also endorsed the foregoing letter, which accompanied a petition signed by thirty-one prominent stone men and contractors, all former employers of Fielden.

Effects of a Bank Failure.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The St. Louis Planning Mill company has failed on account of the collapse of the Fifth National bank. The mill closed yesterday, and has made out a bill of sale to the bank for \$75,000. It is feared that another business house will be compelled to suspend this week on account of complications growing out of the bank failure.

Died for His Gold.

TIFFIN, O., Nov. 10.—The residence of George Rosport, near Attica, was burned with all its contents yesterday. Mr. Rosport, who is a man seventy years of age, rushed into the burning building to save \$800 in gold and silver, which he had concealed in the house. He was so horribly burned that he died in a few hours.

Mrs. Cleveland Tendered a Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folson were tendered a reception last evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Strawbridge, of Germantown, at which many prominent Philadelphians were present. They expect to go to New York to spend a few days, returning then to Washington.

United States Troops in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Two companies of the Sixth regiment, United States troops, under command of Maj. Lyster, arrived in this city at 8:25 this morning, and proceeded at once to Highland, where they are to be stationed.

Died, Aged 108 Years.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—James Raplee, aged 108 years, died at the county infirmary yesterday from exhaustion, caused by old age. Raplee had been an inmate of the institution since last February, coming from Spencer township. For eighty-five years he was a fisherman. After having baited his hook with exceeding regularity for almost a century, he has at last been caught napping, and landed on that shore from whence none ever return. The deceased was the father of several children, some of whom are now living at Turkey Bottom. One child, a daughter aged sixty-eight, is now an inmate of the infirmary. She is blind. The family are all in destitute circumstances, and all mourn the loss of one who has been for so long a father to them. Mr. Raplee will be buried at Linwood tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Kouts Disaster Investigation.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 9.—The grand jury in Valparaiso yesterday completed its investigation of the Kouts railroad horror. The investigation has been thorough, every available witness who it was supposed could give any information on the subject having been summoned. Though the grand jury report is not yet made public, it is said two indictments have been found. Lawyers are of the opinion that a prosecution will be fruitless. Indiana legislators have long since abolished the common law in all criminal cases, substituting special statutes. There is no statute bearing directly on criminal carelessness; hence the probability of the indicted men escaping punishment.

Another Name for "Blinky" Morgan.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—Samuel Phelps Leland, of Chicago, the well known lecturer, visited the court room at Ravenna the other day, when "Blinky" Morgan was on trial, and recognized the prisoner as Reuben Hazeltine, with whom he (Leland) had been acquainted when both were boys in Iowa. Leland said the boy's father was twice married, and that after the second union the son fell away from what had previously been an honorable life.

Attempted to Wreck a Passenger Train.

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 10.—A daring attempt was made yesterday to wreck a passenger train near here. Some one broke open a switch on the Midland Central side track, one mile west of Hammond. The way freight running ahead and on the time of the passenger train due here at 4:57 p. m. dashed into the cars on the side, overturning the engine and breaking some fifteen or twenty cars. The train men saved themselves by jumping. Damage about \$15,000. Had the crowded passenger train been on time the loss of life would have been appalling.

Steamer Overdue.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 9.—The schooner Bossie Berwick, wheat laden, from Port Arthur for Kingston, is a week overdue at Sault Ste. Marie, and it is believed she has gone down with all hands. Capt. Thomas Murphy and O. Gallagher, Thomas Gallagher and C. Dacey, seamen, all of St. Catharines were among the crew. The vessel is owned by R. O. McKay, of this city.

A \$30,000 Blaze.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Fire at Murfreesboro destroyed the business houses of H. H. Kerr, hardware; Isaac Rosenfield, Wm. F. Luesman, M. Nathan & Co., and J. Blumenthal, all dry goods, several other houses damaged. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured.

Six Killed in a Tunnel.

COSCOCONO, O., Nov. 9.—The tunnel of the Dresden branch of the C. A. & C. railroad twelve miles east of here, is reported to have collapsed last night. Six men were killed and several wounded.

\$3000 Reward



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The lecture course list is increasing in size. Now is the time to subscribe.

What ever is going to happen! Bolivar, think of it! Bolivar went Republican!

A little lad named Nolan broke both bones of one of his fore arms the other day.

There are one hundred and fifty different varieties of apples raised in Stark county.

The first chapter of the great story, "Daring and Suffering," appears in this issue.

Remember the Presbyterian bazar next Thursday. Dinner 35 cents, and supper 25 cents.

During October the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway earned \$36,014, against only \$32,267 in October, 1886.

Burglars entered the residences of Messrs. N. S. Russell and C. B. Allman Sunday night, but secured little.

Tramps who visit Massillon this fall and winter will be given employment on the streets, with ball and chain attachments.

In the midst of the election day excitement, please remember that the Presbyterian bazar will be held on Thursday, November 17.

Alliance people are fearfully and wonderfully made. The election returns were not known until 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

That lively organization, the Equitable Aid Union, will give an oyster supper in Bammerlin's hall, on Friday evening, November 18.

The first fall session of the Industrial school will be opened in the Hotel Conrad hall next Saturday afternoon. There is a rear entrance for the children.

A beautiful water color, by Miss Fletcher, of this city, in the west window of the Independent Company's store, is attracting much attention.

A horse belonging to John Hartzell, hitched to a stone boat, was scared and ran away Wednesday, injuring its shoulder so badly as to make it necessary to have it killed.

Though the dry weather continues, the Water Company experiences no inconvenience, and the streams that flow into the reservoir show no sign of drying up. The company offers to fill cisterns for one dollar each.

If one set of young men have refused to organize a hose company on the West Side, another set have not. No. 3 is now in existence, boasting of thirteen officers and four members. Here's wishing it long life and few fires, and may its plain members soon equal in numbers its many officers, because its a bad plan to have a tail wag a dog.

A little boy named H mberger, whose parents live on West Main street while on the road home from school a few evenings since, found and ate some berries, which proved to be poisonous. The little fellow became delirious, and for a time it was thought he would not recover, but he is now out of danger.

The tamarack swamps around Meyer's Lake have been burning for two weeks, but the fire will do no harm. Last night a party of men returning from Canton witnessed a fire in one of the forests northeast of the lake. It seemed to be in the underbrush, and though it made the whole country bright as day did not seem to be spreading much. The lake itself is very low.

The Rev. B. F. Booth preached in the U. B. Church Sunday night, upon the subject of the Anarchists. It was one of Mr. Booth's best efforts, and it is unfortunate that he did not announce the subject in advance through the papers. This, by the way, is something that all the ministers ought to do, and do not do, notwithstanding oft made invitations. Mr. Booth takes the ground that as every tribunal in the land has decided that the grounds upon which they were convicted are sound, our less accurate judgment should not demand their pardon.

It is understood that Mayor Frantz has been subjected to some unjust and bitter criticism on account of a typographical error in this paper, stating that he fined Jack Morgan five dollars for keeping open his saloon on Sunday. The correction was made the next day, as the fine was twenty-five dollars. The public should know that the mayor fined Morgan twenty-five dollars, and collected this sum and three dollars and sixty cents costs. He also sentenced him to five days in jail, but Morgan pleaded so hard, and as it was his first arrest, that part of the punishment was remitted.

Those interested in the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association in this city, met Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the parlors of the First Methodist church. All present were very enthusiastic and concluded to act upon the suggestion of State Secretary Gordon, who advised that a soliciting committee be formed to secure subscriptions of not less than five dollars each from at least two hundred young men. In case this is done he promises to get fifty subscriptions himself, and the success of the undertaking will be assured. A committee will at once be organized to conduct the work, and it is hoped that the names obtained will reach the number of two hundred before the February meeting of the State Association. Until this is accomplished no definite steps will be taken.

A C. L. & W. engine ran into a caboose opposite Wetherald & Wells' glass works this morning. The damage is considerable.

A friend who was in Canal Fulton yesterday, was told that quite recently a gentleman came along representing himself as a temperance lecturer. He secured a hall and made an appointment to lecture that evening. That same day while in conversation with a grocer of the town, he asked him for a subject on which to talk. This seemed a very foolish request, and the man concluded to give just as foolish an answer. He suggested as a topic, "Tie up the dog." From this was delivered one of the most powerful temperance lectures ever made in Canal Fulton.

The two most beautiful services of the Episcopal church, confirmation and ordination, were performed in St. Timothy's church, Wednesday morning. It was expected that confirmation would take place Tuesday night, but Bishop Bedell was unable to conduct the service, so it was postponed until next morning. Tuesday night, six persons six persons were baptized, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. A. B. Nicholas. Wednesday morning, a class of eight was confirmed, and afterward, Mr. A. A. Breese was ordained. The Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Gambier, presented the candidate, and the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, of Gambier, preached the ordination sermon. Among the ministers present were Revs. James, of Gambier, H. B. Ares, of Cuyahoga, A. B. Putnam, of Mt. Vernon, A. B. Nicholas, of Cleveland and MacQuary, of Canton.

## PERSONALITIES

## And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Elias Laughlin, of this city has been granted a pension.

Mr. S. W. Reese has gone to Green Springs, O., for his health.

Miss Snyder, of Newark, N. J., is visiting Miss Laura Russell.

Messrs. E. L. Arnold and J. R. Dunn have returned from the West.

Mrs. Gus McClintock, of New Castle, Pa., is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Frank J. Elliott, of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting friends in Massillon.

Mayor Frantz married Edwin Jones to Mary McCarty, both of North Lawrence.

Wm. Johnston, of Fostoria, and W. Henry, of Pittsburg, are at the Hotel Conrad.

Mrs. H. B. Yost, and Miss Arietta Yost are making a short visit in Cleveland.

Mr. William A. Knapp, of the post office department, at Washington, came home to vote.

Mrs. Christian Koth, living at Riverside, died yesterday, and will be buried to-morrow.

J. F. Getty, of Logansport, Ind., was in the city yesterday, on business with Russell & Co.

Mrs. Anna Miller, of Canal Fulton, is visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Will Clemens.

Mrs. C. M. Porter left Thursday night for Albion, Pa., to attend the funeral of her father-in-law.

Miss Clara McCleery, Sewickley, Pa., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. McNe, on East Main street.

Mr. C. Russell traveled three hundred miles, from Michigan, in order to get home in time to vote.

Henry Wagner's six-year-old daughter died Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock of membranous croup.

The Hon. S. A. Conrad and Mr. D. P. Merwin have been drawn as petit jurors to serve before the United States district court, in Cleveland.

Miss Ella Barry, of New Philadelphia, and Mr. Henry Clayton, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the residence of Mr. E. L. Arnold, on Tremont street.

Mrs. Downing and Miss Ida Deardorff, of Canal Dover, who have been visiting at the McCullough residence, on East Main street, have returned home.

At the residence of Mr. John McFarren, on West Main street, November 8, by Rev. B. F. Booth, Mr. Charles Baker, of Beach City, was married to Miss Addie Rush, of Wilmet.

Mrs. Jennie Oliver will be at the Hotel Conrad Friday evening, November 11, to arrange private and class lessons in elocution. Information in regard to terms will be given.

## Baldwin Theatre Company.

This highly successful company will hold the boards at Bucher's opera house all next week, presenting a powerful repertoire of successful dramas and comedies. The company has been strengthened since its last appearance here, and is now classed as one of the leading attractions on the road. Mr. Walter S. Baldwin and Miss Pearl Melville will positively appear at each and every performance, and the amuseur loving public can rely on witnessing some of the finest performances ever produced in our city. The prices remain at heretofore, 10 and 20 cents. Reserved seats can be secured at Porter's drug store Saturday morning, without extra charge.

"The Railway Wreck" is the title of a thrilling song and chorus that has just been issued from the press. It is arranged for piano or organ and is already having a remarkable sale. Sent on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address Method Co., Publishers, Box 85, Crestline, O.

## THE REUNION.

## OF THE GERMAN VET RANS.

## A Great Parade and a Great Time All Around.

As THE INDEPENDENT before remarked, Saturday was a great day. The staid and respectable German element brought its red sashes, gilt lace and green feathers from their hiding places, and in such gay habiliments devoted themselves to a solid day of fun. And they had it. Two of the best military bands in Ohio zealously assisted, the people from the country came in by the thousands, and the Germans, the small boy, and the doubtful voter had a grand, glorious and peculiar time.

When THE INDEPENDENT went to press on Saturday it left the various organizations forming a line on the streets, and the wheels of the press were turning as the procession marched by. And here is the way it came:

Marshal and Assistants.  
Squad of Police,  
Eighth Regiment Band, of Akron.  
German Guard Company, of Akron.  
German Jaeger Company, of Canton.  
German-American Schuetzenbund, of Massillon.  
Harmonia Band.  
Hart Post No. 131, G. A. R., of Massillon.  
German Unterstuetzungs Verein, of Massillon.  
German Pioneer Verein, of Massillon.  
German Veterans.  
Fire Department.

The procession contained about four hundred men, who made a gallant show. The police force was particularly imposing. And here is a little State secret: It was necessary to have a squad of eight policemen. But alack-a-day! the city only had five. So Mayor Frantz was hastily surrounded and ordered to fill up one of the gaps, which he did beautifully. And then the bold constables were likewise called upon. One constable did not come to time, so an ex-constable took his place, and in battle-array, the platoon led the way.

The German Guards, of Akron, were the prime attraction, and with their German uniforms, plumed helmets, and wonderful evolutions, provoked nothing but enthusiastic comment. Their trim legs moved like clock work, and it almost seemed as though they winked in unison. Captain Werner should receive unlimited praise for the perfection with which he has taught his command to drill.

In the evening there was a promenade concert, drill and ball at the Buckeye hall. Here the Guards again distinguished themselves, and the Eighth Regiment band also did itself proud. It is a finely balanced body of musicians, and thoroughly disciplined. Captain F. W. Warthorn delivered a spirited English address, and Mayor Frantz welcomed the visitors to the city. The dancing lasted until midnight.

Sunday morning the visitors left, accompanied to the station by the Harmonia band and hundreds of the friends.

## THE COUNCIL

## ACCEPTS A NEW HOSE COMPANY

## Orders Less Than a Mile of Paving And Pays Its Bills.

Mr. Leighley was the only absent member of the council, Wednesday night.

The street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending October 22, 23, and November 3, amounting respectively to \$55.75, \$49.50, and \$55.00, were accepted and the amount credited.

Mr. F. Hookway was present in person, and complained of the condition of many North Erie street sidewalks. Mr. Volkmar announced that all of these property holders had been notified twice to lay flagging, and moved that J. F. Hess, L. Hess, and L. Royer be notified to lay flagging within one week's time, and if they refuse to comply, that the city do the work, and charge it to the property on the tax duplicate. Carried.

Hose Company No. 3, of the west side, announced their organization and asked for the following supplies: 3 rubber coats, 2 lanterns, 1 cart bell, 1 cart lantern, stove, table, chairs and coal. The membership of the company is as follows: Foreman, Lewis Paul; assistant, James Quinn; secretary, Ed. Scaman; treasurer, Charles Baird; trustees, John Hoben, John Walters, Clement Quinn; members, Fred Kline, William Baird, Ed. Miller N. Clark.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the city enroll this body in the fire department, and that they be furnished all that they asked. The adjournment was for two weeks.

## BILLS PAID.

Geo. Rink and others.....\$60 75  
Geo. Rink and others.....100 00  
Geo. Rink and others.....145 08  
P. Deffenbacher.....10 12  
J. F. Schroek.....12 50  
F. Riehl.....32 25  
T. F. Gehl.....2 65  
M. Fisher.....50 00

## HF HAD A GOOD TIME.

## An Echo of the Reunion, From Akron.

A correspondent of the Akron Beacon, Prof. C. F. Kolbe, writes concerning the recent German reunion: "I desire to chronicle a complete success, which was marred by not one unpleasant feature. Reception and hospitality, as well as decoration of the principal streets, were superb, and not even the speaking on Saturday evening of that grand orator, McKinley, could detract from the general interest and enthusiasm manifested throughout the entire city. Massillon is a wide awake city, and her whole-souled citizens know when they have a good thing that deserves support. After dinner at the excellent Hotel Conrad, the parade took place witnessed by an immense out-pouring of the people, such as I scarcely considered possible for such a place."

## A GAS EXPLOSION.

## WILLIAM SWIHART SERIOUSLY INJURED

## While Cleaning the Boilers at Russell &amp; Co's Works.

It was about half-past 5, Sunday evening, when, as usual, William Swihart, the engineer at Russell & Co's works was cleaning out one of the big boilers. In doing this, a compound of crude oil and soda-ash is used to loosen the scales which might adhere to the shell. He had finished the task last night, and was about to put in the man-hole plate, carrying a small lamp at the time. In doing so the can of crude oil ignited, and communicated with the gas generated by the solution used in the boiler. The result was a violent explosion, blowing out the boiler head and the brick wall at its end. Swihart was thrown several yards, and when picked up, it was found that his right leg was fractured, and his head contused. Work at the shops will not be delayed as there are other boilers which can be used, while repairs are being made.

## A DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

## George L. Russell's House Entered and a Watch Taken—Four Arrests Made.

About 10 o'clock Saturday morning a colored tramp knocked at the kitchen door of the residence of George L. Russell, on South Erie street. He asked for food, and was refused by the girl. She closed the door and went about her work in another part of the house. A short time after Mrs. Russell thought she heard a noise in the room, and asked the girl to see what caused it. She hastily walked into the kitchen, and found no one there. A window was open however, and it was evident that some one had just left. The house was hastily searched, and it was soon discovered that a gold watch had been taken from a bedroom bureau. It was a present made on Christmas by Mr. Russell to his wife.

Word was at once sent to Mr. Russell at the office, and he walked toward town to get an officer. He met Constable Frank Shepley and secured his co-operation. Constable Shepley saw a colored man on the railroad where a freight train lay on the track. He ran toward him and found three other colored men in an empty car in the train, evidently expecting to leave town. He quickly closed the door and fastened it, and arrested the young man outside. Officer Elsass was on the scene by this time, and the four were promptly landed in jail.

They were carefully searched, and the car was searched, but up to noon the watch could not be found. The youngest of the lot has been identified by Mrs. Russell's girl, as the tramp who applied for food. Shortly after dinner, the watch and chain were found in the bath-room, where they had been thrown. The burglar heard some one coming, and threw away his booty rather than have it found in his possession.

It is believed that these men are the ones who have entered a number of houses recently.

## "THE CRIPPLE'S REVENGE"

## The Public Invited to See it Work.

Seven months ago a one-armed mechanic named Frank Eves, moved from Minnesota to Massillon, having interested Russell & Co. in his plans for a new separator which he was confident would do more and better work than any machine manufactured. Since that time he has been directing the construction of his threshing in the shops of the company, and at last it is finished. As THE INDEPENDENT expects to say more of it in a succeeding issue, nothing will be added concerning the principles upon which it is built.

It is sufficient to say that the "Cripple's Revenge," as the Eves humorously calls his invention, will be at the Keebler farm on Friday and Saturday of this week, and will be run steadily. It is to be a public test, and for the purpose of establishing a record. Massillon being the threshing-machine center of the world, will undoubtedly feel interested in this matter, and all who can are invited to visit the farm, which is only a mile south of town, to inspect the "Revenge," and see it in operation.

## Real Estate Transfers

Reported by H. H. Trump, Abstractor of Titles.

M. Brobst et al to D Swarts No 28, Hester's add Alliance, \$800.  
People's Savings Bank to J W Davies et al Nos 531-2-3 T L & Co add Alliance, \$700.

C Egenether to J Mehrrens No 2 Danner's add Massillon, \$1900.  
S D Lane to J W Buch No 138 Lamborn's add Alliance, \$125.

F McGrew to F Rodes pt No 135 Massillon, \$1150.  
J J Clark to N Holloway No 1967 and pt No 1968 Canton, \$3600.

T J Reed to L M Reed pt No 178 Massillon, \$1050.  
C M Giddings to H E Thomas pt No 19 and 20 McLain's add Massillon, \$601.

T B Abbert et al to M E Kirby Nos 3159-60-1-2 Canton, \$1200.  
J M Ball to C Vogelgesang No 2443 Canton, \$1500.

Sheriff of Stark Co to I G Malline pt No 10 Canton, \$3005.  
I G Malline to J F Weaver pt No 10 Canton, \$5000.

M E Kirby to T B Albert et al pt No 2698 Canton, \$1000.  
R J Read to J B Michener et al No 3655 Canton, \$1000.

When looking for

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, &amp;c.

CALL ON

C. C. MILLER &amp; CO., JEWELERS.

Best BARGAINS for the Money. Repairing a Specialty.

Telephone No. 113.

No. 37 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON OHIO.

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

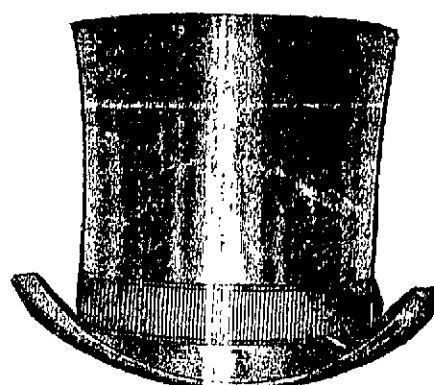
WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE NEW



STORE.

It always pays to buy the best goods in the market, and our store is chuck full of the best Hats, Caps, Underwear, Wool Shirts, Jersey Jackets, Gloves and Mittens. A full line of

Silk and Cassimere Plug Hats.

The largest and best line of Ties and Dress Shirts in the market. Our line of Horse Blankets, Wool and Fur Robes is complete and at Prices that defy competition. Everything purchased in solid cases direct from the manufacturers, and we sell our goods for less than any firm in the city. Give us a call.

SPANGLE &amp; WADE,

Agents for the world renowned Knox Hats.

No. 4 EAST MAIN STREET - MASSILLON, OHIO.

## LADIES

Call and get a Piece of Fine SHEET MUSIC

Given with every purchase at

UHLENDORFF &amp; RUDOLPH'S

THE LEADING JEWELERS,

WHITE FRONT, NO. 10 S. ERIE STREET.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the Nicest Assortment of

STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SHIRMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

## Notice of Attachment.

Nahum S. Russell, plaintiff, vs. Before Thos. Blackburn, J. P. of Perry vs. Stark Co., O. On October 12th, 1887, an order of attachment was issued in the above entitled action by the Justice of the Peace, above named, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-one cents (\$179.11). NAHUM S. RUSSELL, Massillon, Ohio, October 17, 1887.

## German Carp.

Having more young fish than our ponds will accommodate, we desire to sell a few thousand on reasonable terms. Any persons wanting to buy, or to confer on carp culture or constructing ponds, will please call on or address either of the undersigned. JAMES BAYLESS, JACOB CHRISTMAN, Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, 172m

W. H. McCall &amp; Co.

DRUGGISTS

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

--AND--

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

## Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Michael Reck, late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 28th day of September, 1887. ROBERT W. McCAUGHEY, Adm'r with the will annexed.

## Farm for Rent.

The Charity School Farm will be for rent after April 1, 1888. A money rental will be required. Applications should be made to Hon. George Harsh, President of Board of Trustees, from whom all the particulars can be ascertained. E. A. JONES, Clerk, 18-1f



## THE CAUSE OF THE WRECK

A DRUNKEN CAPTAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VERNON DISASTER.

Axel Stone, the Survivor, Says that Captain Thorp was in a Beastly State of Intoxication at the Time the Vessel Went Down—Confirmed and Denied.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Edgar A. Hall, brother of the second engineer of the Vernon, states that the last time his brother was in Chicago he told him that Capt. Thorp, master of the Vernon, had an attack of the delirium tremens while on top of the pilot house. Mr. Hall was formerly connected with the Northern Michigan line, and was clerk of the propeller Champlain until a short time before she burned, when he resigned to accept a position as bookkeeper with Hancock Brothers, No. 20 LaSalle street. He also said that it ought to have been well known to the other officers of the line that Capt. Thorp was a hard drinker, and that he had often left port while drunk. Mr. Hall gave the name of a prominent wholesale merchant who recently made a trip on the Vernon, who had told him that Capt. Thorp was drunk during the entire time he remained on the boat.

The brother of Mrs. M. E. Van Amburg says that his sister arrived in Chicago on the Vernon September 2, accompanied by Miss Addie McKelley, of Waterloo, N. Y. The steamer was three days longer than usual making the trip from Chelobogon, and being tardy to him that the captain was drunk all the time.

Axel Stone, the only survivor of the disaster, was asked if he ever saw Capt. Thorp drunk, replied: "The captain was drunk most of the time and he was very drunk when we left Chelobogon last week. While we were coming through the straits the second mate said to him: 'Sober up, you drunken beast, and take care of this boat and the people.' The captain told him to go to—'I was in the cabin at the time,' he said, 'and I heard every word that was said. Friday night, when we were in the straits, the steamer was lost, but the captain was drunk as I ever saw him, and he kept taking drink every little while from a bottle that he carried in his coat pocket. I guess that was why the first mate stayed on deck all the time. He knew that the captain was so drunk that he didn't hardly know what he was doing, and was probably afraid the captain would do something foolish. If the captain had been sober, I don't believe the vessel would have been lost, for any sober man would have turned back when he saw how badly she acted in the big sea.'"

The ordinary second mate of a passenger steamer would hardly dare to use such language to the master as that Stone ascribes to Capt. Higgins, but the latter was not an ordinary second mate. Up to a short time ago he was in command of the steamer Leeland, and lost his position when the steamer changed ownership. It is difficult to obtain a command in the middle of the season, and rather than remain idle he accepted the first berth that was offered him. In every sense he was a careful and skillful navigator, and if he had been in command of the Vernon that fatal night he might now be aloft.

The same can be said of Capt. Sullivan, the first mate, who had for many years commanded some of the best sailing vessels on the lakes. The last time the Vernon was in Chicago, Capt. Sullivan, speaking of the seaworthiness of the steamer, remarked that she was all right if properly loaded, but added that she was being loaded deeper than she ought to be.

One of the Owners Deny It.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—J. K. Kline, part owner of the Northern Michigan line, when asked concerning the reports that Capt. Thorp was drunk on the night of the accident, said: "I know Capt. Thorp for fifteen years and never knew him to be a drinking man further than taking a glass of beer. My bookkeeper, Mr. Warner, was raised with him and he says he never saw him drink. Mr. Burke, my partner, was for three years engineer on the Lawrence while Capt. Thorp was captain, and don't you suppose he would have known it had Capt. Thorp been a drinking man? Then, too, Mr. Burke's son, an intelligent young man, was clerk on the Vernon under Capt. Thorp. He would undoubtedly have mentioned to his father or myself had he seen Capt. Thorp drunk on the boat. Then there was Capt. Bishop, who sailed with him, and John McCaffrey who was engineer with him, both of whom say that they never saw him under the influence of liquor. He had been a great many years in the line; first as mate with Capt. Casey in the Champlain, and for six years had been master of the Lawrence. We took him out of the Lawrence and put him into the Vernon, because we knew she wanted a careful master, and we knew he was first-class pilot. Had he been a drunkard we would not have kept him three minutes. But, poor fellow, he is gone now and cannot defend himself against such slanders."

Mr. Kline further said, referring to Survivor Stone's story: "As to the shutters to the forward gangways having been left open while the boat was crossing the lake, I don't believe it. It may be that the shutters were left open while the boat was going from Good Harbor to Glen Haven, where the distance is ten miles. Thus I can account for from the fact that the dock at Glen Haven is quite high and the freight taken there may have been put through the open shutters."

McGLYNN TO BE REINSTATED.

He Takes Advantage of a Political Meeting to Make the Announcement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The United Labor party held its principal mass meeting of their campaign last night at the Cooper Union. There was an immense audience, comprising all ranks of society. Rev. Dr. Knicker presided and spoke. Henry George, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Louis F. Post, candidate for district attorney; Rev. James McKim, Abner T. Phelps and others also spoke. George and McGlynn aroused great enthusiasm by their speeches.

The latter caused a sensation by confirming the rumors which have been circulated for a few days past to the effect that the church was about to reconsider its action toward him. He said he felt that he had been doing Christian ministrations ever since his retirement from the pulpit and that he was as much a priest as ever. It was still his desire to minister at the holy altars of religion, and he would make no secret of the fact that steps were being taken to repair the outrage that had been committed against him. He predicted that before long certain officials in this city would be called to account for the blunders they had made, and after this election there would be no more circulars read from church altars against the United Labor party. The excitement during Dr. McGlynn's speech was intense.

A Murderer Arrested.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 7.—Robert Murray, charged with murdering John Young, last March, for whom a reward of \$500 was offered was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Bernatz.

## ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE SENT TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

A Postal Clerk in Stamping the Package, Disarranges the Wires and Renders the Contrivance Harmless—Mr. Waite Believes That It Was Only a Canard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Last evening Chief Justice Waite received a small box, which upon opening he found to closely resemble an infernal machine. It contained a bent glass tube filled with some liquid, and at one end was a percussion cap. Then there was a series of wires and rubber bands running in different directions, and appearing as if an explosion was intended to have occurred when the lid was removed.

In stamping the box a mail clerk had disarranged the wires, rendering it useless. When it became generally known this morning that Chief Justice Waite had last night received through the mail a mysterious box labeled "Important Papers," containing what, upon examination, was believed to be an infernal machine, there was naturally a good deal of excitement, especially in newspaper and official circles. The box in which the supposed dangerous contrivance is enclosed is now at Police headquarters, and while it is a very curious looking concern it does not appear to be capable, under any circumstances, of doing damage, although it does contain a small quantity of coarse grain powder. The principal ingredients appear to be ink and mucilage. These are run into a long glass tube and are divided from one another by percussion caps which sit in the tube tightly.

Chief Justice Waite authorized the statement that in handling the box he did not feel that he was in any more danger than he would have been in handling a silk handkerchief; that the construction of the so-called infernal machine was so rough it was evidently incapable of explosion, even should any of the ingredients prove to be explosives; the few grains of powder contained in the tube could certainly do no great damage. The chief justice believes the whole affair is a canard and tried his best last night to prevent any publication respecting it. He said in this connection: "If it is published that such a box has been sent to me it will naturally be believed by many persons and tend to prevent any disclosure whatsoever in the Anarchist cases. It certainly is a hoax."

At police headquarters this morning the officers entertain the same opinion as the chief justice, but under the law the box will have to be submitted to the district chemist for examination, and if it shall be found to contain gunpowder or any other explosive, no matter in how small quantity, the sender of the box has committed a status prison offense. The story was brought to Newspaper Row last night by a young man named Shorlmead, S. Hopkins, who has done some newspaper work in Washington, but who does not seem to be credited to any regular paper. At least his name does not appear in the official list of correspondents, and on Newspaper Row there are various stories as to what he really does represent. At all events he brought the story to the law and sold it to several reputable correspondents, in one instance writing out all the details connected with the affair, saying that he was in the city postoffice about 5 o'clock last evening, and in reaching to get a pen with which to address a letter he noticed that a man standing at the desk near the main entrance, was addressing a post-office box to the Hon. Chief Justice Waite.

This circumstance did not appear to be of a very suspicious character, and he thought nothing of it until after he had left the building. Then it suddenly occurred to him that the box might contain something dangerous. He immediately sent up to Justice Waite's house to inquire if such a box had been received, but at this time the box was on its way, and the judge knew nothing of it. Returning to the postoffice Hopkins learned that the box had been mailed there and had been sent up to Justice Waite's residence by a special messenger named W. J. Hickey. A second inquiry at the justice's residence showed that the box had been received in the manner described. By this time the matter had begun to generate a sensation among the newspaper offices, and through them, Sergt. Holsenberger, at police headquarters, was notified. The sergeant went at once to the justice's residence, and, taking possession of the machine, carried it off to headquarters for investigation.

This morning's Post says: "Hopkins, who seems to be the only person who had any knowledge of this box previous to its arrival at Chief Justice Waite's residence, is somewhat noted in newspaper circles for sensational stories, and the fact that he went at once to dispose of this story to two western journals before even the police had been informed of the dangerous character of the box, was very enterprising, at least."

LATER—Young Hopkins was arrested and taken to police headquarters where he confessed having arranged the so-called infernal machine and sent it through the mails to Chief Justice Waite, for the sole purpose of creating a sensation and being in position to sell the news. His visits to the chief justice's residence last night were for the purpose of being present if possible when the package arrived in order to see the effect it had upon the chief justice, which he intended to picture in his story to the newspapers. Hopkins will be held by the authorities until the result of the chemist's examination of the contents of the glass tube is known, and if powder is found therein he will probably be punished to the full extent of the law.

Hopkins in his confession said that the glass tube contained French blacking, ink, mucilage and giant powder; that he dampened the powder so that it would be impossible to explode it. The caps he said were the shells of 24 large sized pistol cartridges—they having been exploded before he used them. Hopkins accuses one Arthur B. Sperry who has had some connection with the local press as having assisted him in the plot. Hopkins is held in \$10,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the country by furnishing the press with bogus news for sensational purposes. Sperry, while not arrested, is under police surveillance.

Another Dynamite Shell.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The Post-Dispatch yesterday published a letter from a man who said that with two assistants he placed the dynamite shell in Newman's house which killed Newman and his family and three others. He also stated that he placed the bomb which destroyed a house on Jefferson avenue last winter. The communication was unsigned, and it was thought to be a hoax, but last night the police found on the scene of the explosion a discharged dynamite bomb six inches in diameter, and capable of holding a dynamite.

The Mississippi Washing Away a Town.

PLAQUEMINE, La., Nov. 5.—The caving in of the banks on the river front continues to grow worse each hour. Property owners in the vicinity are tearing down houses and moving them to other portions of the town. Quite a large portion of earth fell into the river yesterday, and more is expected to follow soon.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

A SAFE AND EASY WAY TO SHOE REFRACTORY MULES.

Suggestions About Fattening Poultry and Dressing It According to Methods Practiced in France—Two Convenient Feed Racks for Horses and Cattle Described.

The feed rack for cattle illustrated in the first cut has been used on the Iowa Agricultural college farm with satisfactory results, being both convenient and free from wastefulness.

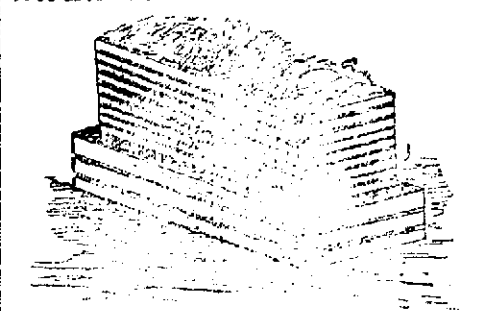


FIG. 1—OUTDOOR FEED RACK.

Prairie Farmer describes it as follows: It is composed of a rack three feet wide, eight or nine feet high, fourteen feet long and enough of them to hold hay for the number of cattle and horses to be fed. This has horizontal boards or poles nailed on from the top to within two feet of the ground. The rack has a fence around it made of staves, boards, planks or poles. The fence should be of such height and the same distance from the rack and may lean outward or inward. This prevents the hay which the cattle pull out from under the rack from getting under their feet, and they must keep it pretty well eaten out in order to get fresh hay from the rack.

The journal quoted from illustrates and describes the feed rack shown in fig. 2. This has most of the advantages of the one already described, and is easily made. At the ends set the forked corner posts five feet apart and have them extend six feet above ground, and put the poles on as shown. This may easily be made very strong and durable, and any one who has

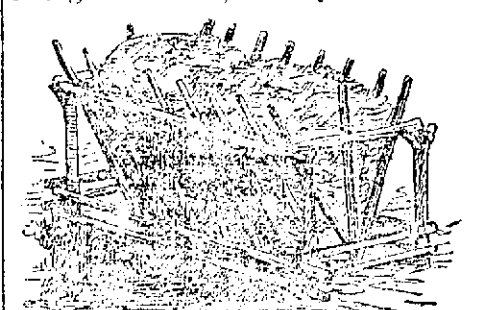


FIG. 2—FEED RACK.

used out door feed racks for cattle knows this to be a very important feature. The poles can be fastened together at points of contact with smooth fence wire and plenty of common fence staples.

Fattening Poultry for the Table.

There is room for improvement in the matter of fattening poultry for the table in this country. The French dressed poultry is very superior to ours, and its superiority is due largely to three things. First, the great care exercised in breeding fowls for quality of flesh; second, the admirable methods of fattening; and third, the attractive manner in which the birds are dressed when offered for sale.

As regards the varieties best adapted for table fowls there is neither time nor space to enumerate them. In a general way it may be said that birds which have the most meat upon the breast and not upon the thighs are best for fattening. Birds that have been well fed from the time they are hatched require but little preparation for the table. The period in which fowls may be fattened varies considerably with the variety of bird, but three weeks is the time usually allotted for the "fattening process" in France.

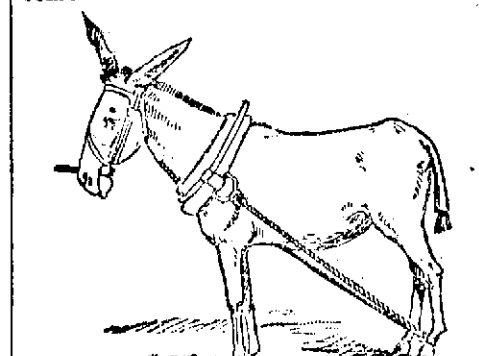
Fresh sweet Indian barley, oats and buckwheat meal, mixed with skim milk, in which a little fat of some kind has been dropped, makes admirable fattening food.

Any of these meals are good when fed separately, but Beale advises a mixture of equal parts of each, to which a little fat has been added just before stirring up with milk. He thinks, and many of our foremost breeders believe, that it pays to bolt the milk with which the meals are mixed. This food is best given to the fowls while warm. Such special feeding shows in the unusual flesh color of the flesh of the birds when dressed and its succulent sweet flavor. Birds are most quickly fattened in confinement. When practicable place in pens sufficiently large for moving round, but no more. Observe scrupulous cleanliness in the pens and provide clean water each day. Remember that the birds must fast for at least twelve hours previous to killing them. This is an important point.

As has been intimated, French poultrymen lay great stress on the dressing of the poultry after it is killed. They pluck the birds immediately, and while animal heat still prevails the carcasses are placed on "shaping boards" with their backs upward. The bird is kept level by blocks at either end which support the neck and rump. While the bird is warm it is manipulated, first by bending in the rib bones, then pressing the knee into the back, forcing the breast inwards and fastening the legs over the breast so as to keep it in its place. A wet cloth is fastened tightly down over the bird and around the bottom board. The second board is placed above this. By the time the bird is quite cold the flesh is firm and the whole appears attractive.

How to Shoe Refractory Mules.

Shoeing refractory mules is a somewhat hazardous operation, and as most mules are refractory when approached within convenient distance of their nimble heels any arrangement that assists to make their shoeing easy and safe is to be commended.



SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE.

The cut represents a device illustrated and described originally in The Blacksmith and Wheelwright. Take two pieces of spring steel 1 3/4 inches wide, and long enough to make a good sized pair of hames, bend them to fit a collar and punch holes in the top to let a strap pass

through to fit different sizes of collars. Then take a piece of 1 1/2 inch iron or steel 6 inches long, and cut on one flat side of the hame, bent in a circle to clear the collar, and bend in a D ring in the ends, one on each hame as shown in the cut. Tie in the ring with a 3/4 inch rope on the side opposite where you are to work; pass the rope around the fetlock to the other side, and tie to suit yourself. Hook an open link on the ropes so the animal cannot get his other foot through them, and you have him in your power. When you raise the foot to drive, the rope will be tightened, and he cannot kick you either in driving or clenching.

Keeping Apples.

After apples have been carefully picked and properly packed away in barrels there is still danger of their failing to keep well unless some intelligence is shown in the method of storing the barrels and their contents. More failures occur from keeping apples too warm than any other one course. This fruit requires to be kept as cool as is practicable without freezing. A frequent change from cold to warm is fatal to the keeping quality of any fruit, and especially to the apple. Let the temperature be a uniform one and as low as possible without freezing. It is no longer considered essential to store apples in an absolutely dry place. On the contrary, there are advocates for storing this fruit in cellars where water stands, the argument being that the fruit keeps fresher and is not liable to wither.

Average Yield Per Cow.

The following questions have recently been asked and answered in The London Agricultural Gazette: 1. What is a fair average yield of milk per cow per annum? Five hundred and fifty gallons. 2. What is a fair proportion of butter to a given quantity of milk? One pound of butter from twenty-one pounds of milk. 3. What is a fair yield of butter from a given quantity of cream? Cream may yield from one-fifth even to one-half its weight in butter, according to thickness. 4. What is a fair yield of cheese in proportion to milk? One pound of cheese to from eleven to nine pounds of milk, according to season of the year—most in autumn.

To Tell the Age of Horses.

The Toronto Truth says: To tell the age of any horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course; The sixth front tooth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nipers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear From mid-calf to just one year; In two years, from the second pair; In three the corners, too, are bare.

At two the middle "nipers" drop; At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair goes; At five a full row set the show.

The deep black spots will pass from view At six years from the middle two; The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each corner clears.

From middle "nipers" upper jaw At nine the black spots will withdraw; The second pair at ten are clear; Eleven is the "corners" light.

As there is no one who horsemen know, The count with three sided grow; That is the best, perfect before; Tell that, when we know no more.

Commit a Men as Judges of Fruit.

A few of the agricultural societies near New York and other large cities have tried the plan this year of having some trustworthy commission men act as a judge of the fruits exhibited at their fairs. This appears to be in some respects, at least, a good idea, for naturally these commission men, with their commercial instincts, incline to award prizes to the fruits that sell best, whereas other judges incline to be guided by their time honored scale of points of excellence. Most farm produce is grown to be sold and many farmers will be glad to learn what sorts sell best.

In the Poultry Yard.

If you desire eggs and eggs only, says Country Gentleman, and numbers, not size, select Hamburgs or Leghorns. If you want non-sitters that will raise good sized eggs, choose Houdans, Black Spanish or Le Fleche. If you want winter layers or fowls to sell dressed for the fall or winter market, take Brahmas, Cochins, Langshaus or Plymouth Rocks. If you want chicks for early spring market, select Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques or Wyandottes.

Use none but pure bred cocks; get the best hens you can get for market prices. Keep each year the best of the highest bred pullets, selling all others, and you will soon have a flock as good as pure breeds and at little cost.

The runs must be dry. Wet feet make Biddy sick. A southern slope is desirable. The houses should have a southern exposure, be sheltered from winds, roomy, warm, lighted, ventilated.

Don't make the perches near the floor, whether the fowls be large or small. Have a board upon which cleats are nailed every few inches to reach from the floor to the perches. Have the board long enough to make the incline easy. There should be a passageway through the center of the building—no roosts above it; a wide platform at each side to catch the droppings; under the platform the nests opening into the passageway.

A dusting box is indispensable. Fill with two parts road dust to one of perfectly dry wood or coal ashes and a very little sulphur and carbolic powder. Fasten six inches from the floor a small box having two compartments, one crushed oyster shell or ground bone and the other charcoal.

Don't feed on the floor. Feed in shallow boxes or troughs. For drinking vessels common glazed milk crocks are the best.

Here and There.

There is a scarcity of honey.

The yield of oats for the country averages this year about 25 bushels per acre. The barley yield is nearly 20 per cent. less than a medium crop. The yield of rye is 11.5 bushels per acre, and the total product about 24,000,000 bushels.

The governor of Wyoming officially states that the territory is adapted for farming purposes as well as for stock raising.

California is sending canned fruits to Italy.

The next meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association will be held in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16.

Volume thirty-two of the American Short Horn Herd Book, containing 1,089 pages, is now out. It is requested that pedigrees for volume thirty-three be sent soon to the secretary, Mr. J. H. Pickrell, Montank block, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ills. Fifteen thousand is the number of entries to a volume.

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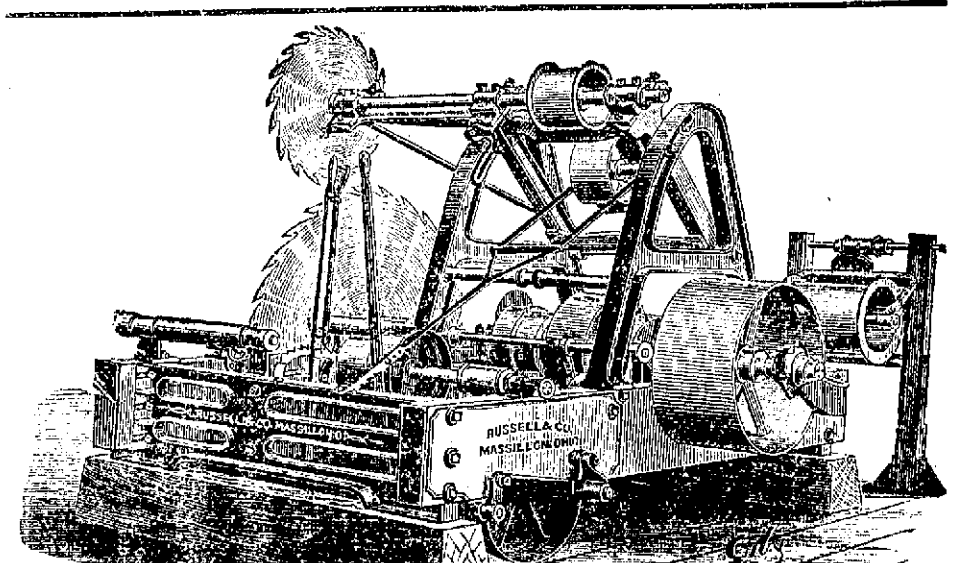
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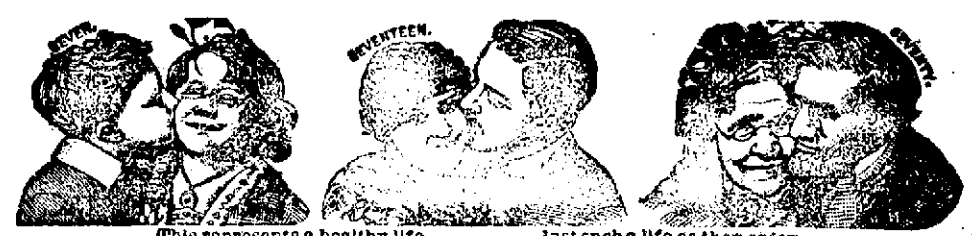
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## EMPEROR MUCH WORSE.

A CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Crown Prince Growing Worse Again, While the Old Emperor is Also Fast Approaching the End—O'Brien Rescued in Jail—Other Dispatches.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Although the emperor is reported as better, and although he has been able to show himself once to the public at his window, he is still very sick. His recent attack was another nephritic colic. This he has only recovered from with difficulty. He has suffered much more than usual. He continually complains and has become very weak. He also exhibits a certain apprehension never shown before. His strength has disappeared during the last eight days in a most frightful fashion. He asks continually for the crown prince, and has asked that he return at once to Berlin.

An officer of his staff has been sent to the Crown Prince at San Remo. The latter was disposed in spite of his state of health to consent to go to Berlin, but the Crown Prince has opposed her husband's going, believing that such a journey will prove fatal. The prince, however, has only thus far made one concession, and that is that Dr. McKenzie shall be telegraphed for to come and give his opinion before starting whether the journey can be safely made or not. It is believed by those near the Crown Prince that he will go to his father in response to his orders no matter what may be the result. There is great uneasiness in Berlin. The emperor is now, everyone believes, near his death, and the sad state of the Crown Prince adds greatly to the uneasiness of the situation.

The question of the succession to the throne presents no difficulties, neither are there any for the succession to the imperial crown, which will pass for the first time to another. The states which form the empire have all been consulted in advance. All have now been prepared and have had prepared for the past eighteen months acts giving full allegiance to the new sovereign. Everything relating to the ceremonial is already settled. From the political standpoint nothing will be changed. Prince Bismarck will not, however, go through the form of resigning. If the new emperor is obliged to remain in Italy the chancellor will undoubtedly have his present extended powers increased. In case the emperor is not well enough to meet the czar when he passes through Germany Prince William will meet the czar at the German frontier and accompany him while crossing German territory.

**The Crown Prince's Health.**  
LONDON, Nov. 9.—Dr. Mackenzie telegraphs from San Remo as follows, regarding the condition of the German crown prince: "There has been a recurrence of the growth lower down in the throat. I am issuing an unfavorable bulletin."  
Dr. Mackenzie states that a renewal of the discharge of pus from the crown prince's throat renders necessary a difficult and complicated cutting operation on the larynx.

**THE GOVERNMENT TO OWN THEIR OWN TELEGRAPH.**

A Dozen Different Bills to be Introduced in Congress at the Coming Session—The Opposition That They Will Meet With. New Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A dozen ambitious statesmen are coming to the capitol with bills for the construction of government telegraph lines. These systems of postal telegraphs have been so successful in all the European countries where they have been tried that the argument in favor of the bills will be very strong. Of course with so much larger a country and population less dense, the establishment of a system of telegraphs here by the government would be in the nature of an experiment.

The general idea, however, is that the mail and telegraph might be so combined that telegrams to or from points not actually reached by the wires could be transferred by mail for the intervening distance between telegraph station and the point of origin or destination. The strong fight that will be made against the system, however, will be in the fact that it would add many thousands to the list of government employees, and bring up the army of office holders to two hundred thousand or perhaps a quarter of a million, giving the party in power a tremendous leverage in a political way.

It seems quite probable that when the advocates of the scheme come to talk it over they may be able to content themselves with some kind of an interstate bill for control of the present systems, something on the interstate commerce bill plan.

**AN INDIAN WAR.**

But a Few Short Hours Until the Red Man is Extirpated.

VINITA, I. T., Nov. 9.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Cherokee nation. It is only a question of a few hours when the Cherokee will be pitted against his brother in a fight that will be short but destructive to the Indian of this nation, and of which will no doubt result in the opening up of this beautiful country to the settlement of the whites and the extermination of the red men. The trouble has been brewing for the last five months over the election of a chief. At the council yesterday Chief Bushyhead's term as chief expired. The new council not being organized, L. W. Bell became chief by virtue of being president of the senate, thus throwing for the time being, the government into the hands of the Downing party.

The crowds that began to surround the council chamber at 9 o'clock kept growing larger and in the evening hundreds of excited Indians were watching the proceedings of their representatives, ready at any moment to engage in a fight. The whisky peddler is on the ground. If this is not dispensed with trouble will surely ensue. The council adjourned without accomplishing anything, both sides being determined that their candidate for chief should be seated. Great crowds are pouring into Tahlequah from the country helping to swell the unruly populace. If the whisky can be kept from the crowd order will prevail, but if the Indians are allowed to get it no power can prevent a bloody conflict.

**Plenty Goats Take the War Path.**  
CROW AGENCY, Mont., Nov. 9.—At Issu Yesterday there were about 1,800 Indians Black Hawk and 100 people, including twenty-five warriors, have escaped from the camp and are still out. Plenty Goats, with 400 people, is expected soon. Capt. Moyle's troop of the Seventh cavalry and Capt. Dimmick's troop of the Ninth are in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. The rumor of an engagement at Reno Creek proves to be false. Doat Bull, who escaped with the Indians, has surrendered with his following. Two Whistle was wounded in the breast and arm. He has been operated upon and will recover.

## DEATH TRAP COMPLETED.

THE WORK FINISHED ON THE ANARCHISTS' GALLOWES.

Everything Ready for the Execution of the Sentence of Death—Governor Oglesby Has Said He Will Do Nothing to Prevent the Hanging.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The ring of the hammers and the noise of carpenter work in the jail have ceased and the grim machines of death are completed. The gallowes are in the basement and have undergone a thorough overhauling. One old gallowes will hold three persons and the other has been changed to hold four.

Everything was quiet around the county jail this morning, and the officers on guard in and about the building had an easier time of it than for several days past. Quite a number of friends of the various prisoners were on hand at the usual visiting hour, but they were notified that the sheriff had issued orders abrogating all general visiting privileges until Monday of next week. Many of the visitors, who had brought with them baskets of clothes and changes of linen, were greatly disappointed, but there was no appeal from the decision, and they were compelled to return home.

The seven condemned men who, under the sentence of the law, have but three days of life remaining to them, were late in arising and especially on the part of Spies and Parsons were on hand at the usual visiting hour, but they were notified that the sheriff had issued orders abrogating all general visiting privileges until Monday of next week. Many of the visitors, who had brought with them baskets of clothes and changes of linen, were greatly disappointed, but there was no appeal from the decision, and they were compelled to return home.

When the attack upon the viands had concluded the prisoners, with the exception of Lingg were taken into the adjoining corridor for a brief spell of exercise. Two stalwart turnkeys walked on each side of each man and they were strictly forbidden to talk to each other. Fifteen minutes were thus occupied. Then the men were returned to their cells, except Fischer, who seated himself in the barber's chair. By some oversight the turnkey failed to stand guard upon the shelf beneath the looking-glass and when the barber walked over to the water faucet some thirty feet away, and excellent opportunity was afforded the condemned man to seize the weapon to use it with instant effect upon his jugular. The little knot of reporters held their breath and pressed their faces to the railing, but Fischer, with his eyes upon the weapon, sat as motionless as a corpse until the barber returned. Meanwhile his wife had been admitted to the jail and after the operation had been concluded, he was permitted to talk to her through the netting of the cage as of old, except that a turnkey stood at his right hand and listened to everything that passed.

Nina Van Zandt, who looked even more care worn and depressed than yesterday, came in with the hope of being able to gaze at her August through nine feet of space and two barred doors, and she was lifted to the seventh heaven when her alleged husband was brought down stairs and was allowed to talk with her under the same surveillance applied to Fischer. The latter's wife brought with her a basket filled with clean under-clothing, and after it had been carefully shaken out and examined it was taken to his cell. None of the rest of the prisoners had any visitors, and it is said that Mrs. Parsons has declared that she will make no further effort to see her husband, preferring to consider him as dead from this on.

When the reporters were about to leave, Chief Jailor Polz decided to make a search of Lingg's cell. The bomb maker was brought out into the cage and ordered to take off his coat and boots. These were examined, and then a couple of day watchmen went through the remainder of his apparel. Lingg meanwhile regarding them with a demonic smile, while Jailor Polz was looking over the interior of the cell. Every nook and corner was searched, every bit of paper examined, but nothing of a dangerous character was found, and Polz contented himself with confiscating a couple of alarm clocks, which were about the only portable things of any weight that remained in the place. While the search was going on Lingg walked up and down outside, tossing a few dimes from one hand to the other, and over and over casting the most disdainful glances at those who were watching him in the other enclosure. Once he caught sight of Engel peering through the bars of his cell, and greeted him with a "Good morning" in German. His fellow Anarchist made no audible reply. After he had been returned to his cell Lingg continued to pace up and down for some time, until finally he dropped on his cot and buried his face in the pillow.

Ten baskets of grapes, addressed to the condemned men were received at the jail last night. They came from the Put-in-Bay vineyards of John Brown, Jr., son of the historic Brown. The officials this morning decided that if the prisoners wanted grapes they could get them via the restaurant, and the baskets of fruit will be given to the relatives if they choose to take them. Yesterday afternoon a story that ten more bombs had been found in a West Side foundry, gained circulation and created a general sensation. On investigation it was found to be a canard. Inspector Bonfield, of the police department, is disgusted with the leading citizens, who he says "have no strength of mind, and who knock each other down in an effort to get to the front and sign petitions through fear that their property will be lost to them in case of a hanging."

He added that the finding of bombs in Lingg's cell would only make the people sign petitions faster. The inspector grew rather warm in an interview, and thought that none of them would be hanged and that all would go to the penitentiary.

**What Governor Oglesby Said.**  
WATERLOO, Iowa, Nov. 9.—Ex-Governor Sherman, of this state, recently said: "I met Governor Oglesby at Rock Island, Ill., during the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in October, 1886. The governor, Gen. Tuttle and I were in conversation one day, when I said to the governor, referring to the Anarchists: "They will come before you with a petition to save their necks."

"Well," replied the governor, emphatically, "it won't do them a bit of good to come to me."

**Houses Wrecked by a Freight Train.**  
WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 9.—At Wellsboro, Brook county, sixteen miles north of this city on the line of the Pan-Handle road, at 3 p. m. yesterday, a freight train left the track and crashed into two houses, occupied respectively by John and Joseph Murphy, crushing both houses and seriously wounding John Murphy and two of his children.

## BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

DIVERS' WORK UPON THE CARGO OF THE STEAMSHIP OREGON.

A Badly Shattered Vessel—Difficult Conditions for Work—How Men Told at Twenty Fathoms Deep and Are Sometimes Paralyzed.

Mr. I. J. M. Merritt, Jr., son of Capt. Merritt of the Coast Wrecking company, by whom the salvage was effected, narrating the story of the divers' work on the Oregon, the other day, said:

"The Oregon lay in twenty fathoms of water. There is a popular idea that the agitation of the sea by storms is quite a shallow effect. But it doesn't take much of a storm to make itself felt sixty feet down, where the Oregon lay, as our divers were fully satisfied. And, though it was possible to see dimly outside the hull, the darkness in the hold was perfect, so that the difficulties under which the divers worked were great. Nevertheless, it did not take them long to find out that the Oregon was a very badly shattered vessel.

"The salvage of the cargo of the Oregon was one of the greatest pieces of work of the kind ever performed, not so much on account of the depth of the water as because of the locality and the steady continuance of the work, often under exceedingly adverse circumstances. Lots of divers go down twenty fathoms for a few minutes at a time on some quick job, but staying down at that depth and working is quite a different matter. Some of our divers stayed down forty-five and even sixty minutes, but the usual time was from thirty to forty minutes. As a rule, we did not allow them to stay down as long as they wished to after they had become accustomed to the work, for there was always the danger that if a man was too long subjected to the pressure of sixty to sixty-two pounds to the square inch—that had to be maintained at that depth—it might break him all up for several days.

**CASES OF PARALYSIS.**  
"How break him up?" Well, it seemed to paralyze them. Sometimes a man would come up with no control at all of an arm or a leg. It would hang as if dead. In a few days it would come all right, but the sensation, while it lasted, must have been rather disquieting. Then, when there was not actual paralysis of one or more limbs there were apt to be sharp pains and aches. Some of the men who started in diving there could not stand the work and had to give it up, but those who stuck to it seemed to grow accustomed to it, and did not complain at all after a little while. But they were an exceptionally good lot of men, and we took the best possible care of them. When a man would come up and his helmet and armor were taken off, he would be thoroughly rubbed all over, walked up and down the deck for a little bit, get a good drink of brandy, and then be laid down to sleep for an hour, when he would be quite fresh and ready to go down again. Two would go down while one was resting.

"We had altogether fourteen divers when we started, but half a dozen of them could not stand the work, and our average force of divers was eight. They worked in two separate and entirely distinct expeditions, each of which had a schooner to operate from, and there was also a steamer to take care of and tend them. When the weather was so violent that it was impossible to work on the wreck the steamer would tow the schooners into Fire Island inlet to wait for more propitious skies. But the distance was so great, involving so much loss of time in going to and from, that we only left our ground when the necessity was most imperative. Often we took in cargo when the schooners were pitching and rolling with such violence in the angry waves that they were taking water over their rails on alternate sides at every roll. Perhaps we even took some desperate chances, but we had to do so or suffer interminable delays. As it was, we have had to lose as much as three weeks at a stretch, waiting for a change in the weather.

**FAIRLY SWARMED WITH FISH.**  
"Sharks?" Oh, yes, we saw sharks there, but they did not make any trouble. Of course it makes a man feel a little uncomfortable lying down in the sea. To have a great shadow gliding over him and know that it is made by a huge ravenous fish, that could bite him in two if it dared and considered it worth while. But the sharks are more afraid of the divers than the divers are of the sharks. A real diver isn't afraid of a shark. Only the divers who dive about gin mills have the terrible shark experience. Aside from sharks, the water about the Oregon wreck fairly swarmed with fish. There were myriads of them; good big ones and excellent eating too, as we found, but I don't remember their names.

"Accidents?" No. With experienced skill, conscientious care, and intelligence in conducting diving operations they need not be attended with any more danger of accident—or not much more at least—than any heavy work on land. Our powerful air pumps, driven by steam, forced the air into tanks, whence it was admitted to the divers' hose by a nicely regulated system of gauges and cocks that controlled the pressure to a nicety, and that was all under the care of experienced and very careful men, in whom the divers below had the utmost confidence. It is a great help to a diver to have his mind clear of all anxiety about what is going on up at the pumps. He knows then that all he has to look out for is to take care that his hose and life line do not get entangled and that he does not himself get jammed among the cargo. Very often we had to have one man on deck to attend to the hose and life line of another at work in the hold five fathoms below, to see that the strong current did not sweep them away to where they would be entangled and perhaps injured. There were hand air pumps as well as the steam ones, connected up and ready for action at any moment if anything should happen, and the pressure was always carefully regulated according to the depth at which the divers were accurate, knowledge of their movements being transmitted by signals on the life line. No signals except for air are ever sent by the hose.—New York Sun.

**A Music Master's Reply.**  
One Gordon, a vocalist of the last century, rashly accused Handel of accompanying badly, and added that he would jump upon the harpsichord and smash it if the composer did not change his style. "Let me know when you will do that," said the Saxon master, "and I will advertise it. I am sure more people will come to see you smash them than will come to hear you sing!"—The Argonaut.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is building five miles of snowsheds for the Rocky mountains at a cost of \$1,500,000.

## YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A SHORT STORY ABOUT A DOG MISEK WHO HOARDED MONEY.

Description of Plants That First Entrap and Then Kill Flies and Beetles—How a Merry Owl Spent the Whole Night Long.

Numbered with other strange plants are the sundews or fly catching plants. There are two sorts of sundews, one with round leaves on a long stalk; the other with leaves that are spoon shaped. The round leaves usually lie flat upon the ground, while the long leaves raise themselves into more or less erect attitudes.



PLANTS THAT CATCH FLIES.

In both kinds the leaves are covered all over with what for convenience we may compare to crimson hairs, but which are not hairs, being too thick and fleshy, each of which is tipped with a tiny knob. This knob is surrounded with a clear sticky fluid like gum. This gum the flies and small moths mistake for honey. But, alas! when they alight in search of the honey they find only a death trap. When the poor insect finds out its mistake and attempts to move off, the sticky substance holds it down. The more it struggles the worse becomes its condition. All the knobs on their hair like stalks raise themselves and slowly bending over the poor fly, cover him with their stickiness. Not only have all the knobs bent over and got their captive into the middle of the leaf, but the leaf itself raises its edges so as to form a hollow in the center. Into this hollow will now be poured out an acid fluid, which will soften and dissolve the poor beetle, all but the harder parts of his shelly coat, and then the leaf will absorb this beetle soup and the whole plant will be nourished by it.

**How Wooden Spools are Made.**

Golden Days tells how wooden spools are made: Birch wood is preferred. The birch is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot air kiln. At the time they are saved a hole is bored through them. One whiff of the little block against sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate of one a second.

A small boy feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout, and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. The spools are revolved rapidly in drums, and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red or black. They are made in hundreds of shapes and sizes.

When one sees on a spool of thread "100 yards" or "200 yards," these words do not signify that the thread has been measured, but that the spool has been gauged, and is supposed to contain so much thread.

**A Dog Miser.**

A California exchange is responsible for the following story: Dandie was very intelligent and frequently received money to buy his own bread from the baker's. But Dandie received more money than his needs called for, and so he took to hoarding it. This his master discovered in consequence of the dog appearing one day with a breakfast roll when it was known that no one had given him any money. Suspicion aroused, search was made of the room where the dog slept. Dandie appeared quite unconcerned until his bag was searched, when he seized the servant by her gown and tried to drag her away, and became so violent that his master had to hold him. Seven pennies were found hidden in the bed. Dandie did not forego his saving propensities even after this; but he exhibited a great dislike afterward for the servant who had discovered his hoard, and in future was careful to select a different place of concealment.

**An Elephant's Memory.**

Some twelve years ago, an elephant belonging to a circus found itself at Hythe, in Kent. While passing a shop in town the tradesman good naturedly gave it a meal of potatoes. Some months since the same elephant returned to Hythe. About 4 o'clock on a fine summer morning it escaped from its quarters in the show, and visited the old shop. Finding it closed, the wise beast lifted the door from its hinges, and then leisurely helped itself thoughtfully to apples, potatoes, and other good things. Having either satisfied its appetite or cleared out the stock, it bent its steps homeward, when it was met by its keeper, who had started in search of it. On the following morning, at the same hour, it tried to repeat the visit, but its intentions were balked by the keeper's vigilance.

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THE NEW QUININE.)

More Strongly Vouched For Than Any Other Drug of Modern Times.

**A Powerful Tonic** that the most delicate stomach will bear. **A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,** and all germ diseases.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malarial in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for \$5. Sold by Mergenthaler & Rosner, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 74 Warren St., New York.

**ELY'S CATARRH Cream Balm.**

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, allays pain and inflammation. Heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell.

Try the Cure. **RAY-FEVER.**

A patient's life is applied to each nostril and a agreeable. Price 10 cents at druggists; by mail, 25 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS. druggists, Orange, N. Y.

Try the Largest and Best Equipped Printers' Rollers. Establishment in the United States.

**D. J. REIDLEY & CO.**  
324 and 326 Pearl Street, New York.  
Prices Low. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best references.

**DR. SCHILLING'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.**

**CAUTION.** Do not let others tell you that your corset is good. Buy a Schilling's Health Preserving Corset. It is the only one that will keep you healthy and comfortable. It is made of the finest materials and is perfectly adapted to the shape of the body.

James B. Dunn, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Davis.

Dealer in Real Estate.

Office located at a list of city property, etc., consisting of:

**Fine Business Property, Well Located Residence Property, And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.**

All for sale on the most reasonable terms.

**Will Build Houses**

for purchasers of lots, when desired, giving time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

**JOHN H. OGDEN, UNDERTAKER.**

West Side of Canal Main Street.

**Mas on & Hamlin**

Organs

The cabinet organ was in vogue in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1849. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organ has always maintained its supremacy as the best in the world.

**Pianos.**

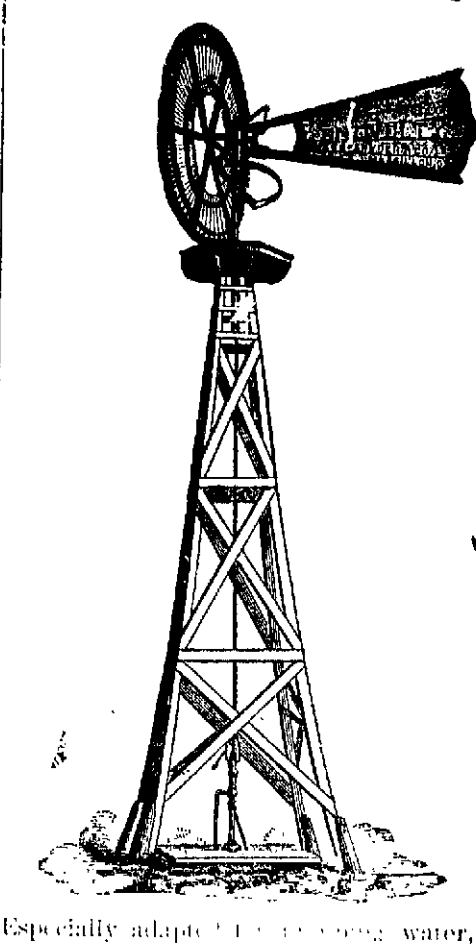
Mason & Hamlin Piano Stringing was introduced by them in 1852, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in piano in half a century."

A circular containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and others, sent together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

**MASON & HAMLIN PIANO & ORGAN CO.**  
Boston, New York, Chicago.

## NOVELTY ENGINES



Especially adapted for raising water, Right running, self regulating in a strong wind.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Send for particulars and prices. Reliable agents wanted in all unassigned territory. Manufactured by

**HESS, SNYDER & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO.**

**R. A. PINN,**

**Real Estate Dealer,**

**Attorney-at-Law,**

—AND—

**U. S. Pension Ag't.**

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and act as a deputy of all kinds of pension work, and keep on file free of charge, a record of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 E. Main Street, Massillon, O.

House and lot on E. Smith street. House and lot on E. Main street, one lot north of State street. 24 acres of land, improved, in 14 ward. Farm of 120 acres, 1 mile southwest of Massillon. This land is well improved, and has a house and one hundred sheep, about 25 acres of timber. Terms easy.

**DR. F. Z. GROFF,**

**Veterinary Surgeon,**

Office and Infirmary near the station, 24 E. Main street, Massillon, Ohio.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, and perform all operations of surgery by the most improved methods. Calls promptly, attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon telephone exchange, 100 E. Main street. Office at Z. T. Bateley's drug store, where full information can be had at all times with telephone privilege. Postoffice Sippo, O.

**PENSIONS!**

Wm. B. Greene, Assistant Chief of the Western Division, U. S. Pension Office, is now engaged in the prosecution of pension and all other matters.

His thorough experience in the Pension Office and his position as Assistant Chief of the Western Division, make him a reliable agent for the prosecution of pension and all other matters.

Special attention given to the working up of rejected or abandoned claims on which other attorneys have failed.

Cooperates with a respectable attorney, through-out the country in cases which need attention at Washington.

Many pensioners whose need of increase do not obtain it because they fail to apply at the proper time, and their papers are rejected. He will obtain the increase for them.

No fee unless success is attained. Advice free. Refer by permission to:

Hon. W. W. Tower, of Ill. Hon. C. G. Mason, of Indiana. Hon. E. N. Arnold, of Kansas. Hon. Geo. B. Evans, of Kansas. Hon. B. B. H. of Iowa. Hon. James L. of Nebraska. Hon. J. S. Struble, of Iowa.

Address:

**Wm. B. Greene, Washington, D. C.**

**BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM**

**RECTAL TREATMENT.**

POLYPTERRIS AND DIARRHOEA, PILES, FISTULA, HEMORRHOIDS AND RECTAL DISEASES.

Cured without use of knife, cauterization, or any other. Treatment painless, safe. 300,000 operations with it and not ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine in stomach. The most serious of all rectal maladies is ulceration. Symptoms: Soreness in lower portion of back, anus, miliary or bloody discharges, frequent urination, itching and moisture about the anus, constipation, followed as diseases progress, by discharge of mucus, vaginal leucorrhoea, caused by absorption of nerve influence, gradual decline and at last general prostration, anæmia, and a very serious ulcer of nature and persons a victim from ulcer. Consumption now claims another victim, whereas Rectal Ulceration was the cause.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Lodi, O.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows: Massillon, Hotel Concord, Second Thursday in each month. Nuyave, Reed House, First Thursday of each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank, Parkville & Parkville, Newburg, Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.



## CHAPMAN.

The Sippo shaft at Dublin is now going ahead in pretty good shape again, the rock being much deeper than was anticipated.

Our election got pretty exciting at times, and we were told wound up in the evening with a set-to. This precinct gave Foraler a majority. McBride carried it by 7 votes, last year had 29 majority, showing a decrease of 22. John C. Welty, Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, received 28 majority, while our old friend, Captain Dick Crawford, took the poll in the morning, and kept it all day, getting the highest vote on either ticket, downing Leininger to the tune of 30 majority. Good enough for our back woods precinct. The Democrats have offered to trade anything to save McBride, and succeeded to some extent, but not what they expected. We had, as usual, some stay-at-home Republicans, and the proper effort for getting them out was not applied.

## WIFES FROM WESTERN STARK.

W. J. Hassler attends school at Patton. On Monday next A. M. Oberlin leaves for Mt. Union.

Mr. Alfred Theilka and Harvey Weir started to school on Monday of this week at Smithville, O.

Prof. C. F. Balfour has organized a class in vocal music at Stand's.

L. E. Oberlin has leased the Banner farm, in the vicinity of Sippo.

The West Lebanon literary society will begin its winter series of weekly meetings, on Friday evening.

Shancklin, Douglas & Co., have moved their portable saw mill from Marshallville, O., to near East Greenville.

Mr. M. Samsbury, of Elton, expects to remove to his own farm, two miles north of the village, in a few weeks.

Mr. Christian Camp has bought a valuable farm some distance east of Navarre, and will remove there next spring.

Dr. D. H. McMillen, of West Lebanon, has just returned from an extended tour over the West, including Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. He is interested in real estate in Iowa.

## NAVARRE.

Doc Myers is happy, it is only a girl. Joe O'Donnell is here on a visit to his parents.

J. J. Grant, of Canton, was in town Saturday on business.

Master Bob Wilkins, of Beach City, is visiting the Watts family.

Mrs. Jno. Longley spent last week in Canton with her sister, Mrs. Peters.

Navarre is to have a lecture course consisting of six lectures.

Mrs. Christ Baatz, of Massillon, spent Sunday with her mother on High street.

Mrs. Lenhart, of Wilnot, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. David Overholtz.

Mrs. Joe Linn went to Massillon Sunday to see her daughter, Miss Jennie, who is on the sick list.

Sylvester Hensel, who has been working in Fostoria, is here on a visit, but will return this week.

Miss Malone and Miss Anna Pocock, of Newcometown, are the guests of Miss Maggie Poe.

The U. B. Sunday school have announced an entertainment and treat for the children on Christmas eve.

Squire Barnett has improved the appearance of his residence by a coat of paint.

The Navarre orchestra furnished the music at the Opera rink Thursday evening.

The Misses Plant and Lomady, of Massillon, have opened a dress-making room above Brown's tin store.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Pocock, of Clyde, after a week's visit, returned to their home accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. D. Pocock, of this place.

Mr. Dan Richards and family have moved to Nebraska. Their many friends wish them success in their new home.

Mrs. Kibby, an aged lady, is getting up a class to teach dress cutting. So far success has crowned her efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Snively have returned from the east.

The circulation of THE INDEPENDENT these days is something immense.

Walter S. Baldwin and his company will be here all next week.

Mr. J. L. Calp is authorized to collect subscriptions for THE DAILY INDEPENDENT.

The town pump is broken, and many are the disappointed ones who go away without the refreshing draught. Won't some of the "city dads" please mend it?

Mrs. Chas. Dieder, of Fremont, who has been sojourning with her son-in-law and family, is now with her daughter, Mrs. Jim Wertzbaugher, near Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Swan left Navarre Monday. They will visit friends in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, reaching their home in Salt Lake City about the holidays.

Mrs. Welch, who was called to Columbus by the illness of her niece, returned to her home in Sedgwick, Kansas, last week, after a visit of a few days with her daughter, Mrs. L. G. Graves, of this place.

## ELTON.

The literary society at West Lebanon will be held every Friday night.

Relatives from Summit county visited Wesley Harrold's, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughman were called to Doylestown Saturday, by the death of an aged aunt of the latter.

On Saturday night, a large party was entertained at the hospitable home of Mr. William Stahl, near West Lebanon.

Mr. Ezra Gessaman, a former resident of Oberlin, now in the employ of Mark Thompson, was in Elton Friday.

Missionary meeting at the McFarren church, last Sunday night. The topic for discussion was, "Chinese Religion."

Politicians are very active now. A little more zeal earlier in the campaign would be well to remember in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hollinger have gone to Massillon to be with their daughter, whose children are down with diphtheria.

The brother of Rev. Mark Beck, an honorable from Nevada, and his sister, from Burbank, O., are his guests this week.

The marriage of Mr. James Klingel was a surprise to many. It is not strange that he should desire to better his condition, having lived alone so long.

Mr. Peter Kouth and family will move in the spring to the Albright farm, now owned by Adam Burkholder. We are sorry to have them leave.

Messrs. Sam and J. W. Warwick spent Sunday at the paternal domicile, the former having returned from Mt. Union, the latter from the Forest City, to remain until the election.

We are very sorry to state that Mrs. George McFarren's condition is critical. It is sincerely hoped that in the counsel of the four wise physicians, some new remedy may be decided upon that will restore her to health.

On Thursday the two-months-old child of an Italian named Chalamurche, in some way got a pin, similar to those with "Darling" or "Baby" into its throat. In trying to get it out, it was pushed further, and when Dr. McMillan came he worked several hours to get the pin out, but the little sufferer was too far gone to rally, and died soon after the operation.

## A SENSIBLE WRITER

Who Wants a Board of Improvement.

Mr. Editor: While it may be convenient, and fun for us, the good people of Massillon to have a city engineer with whom it is our privilege to find fault, and use as a scape-goat upon whom we may cast our own sins and shortcomings in regard to sundry public matters, yet it is probably neither very funny nor agreeable to Mr. Miller, though so long as we remain in the majority by several thousands, are at least on the safe side. And while the system of numbering houses may not be fairly understood, nor his lines run to suit the unprofessional eyes of all, or while his grades may have been modified at the dictation of some easy going councilman to suit the pet ideas of obstinate neighbors, Mr. Editor, it seems to this writer, that his suggestion in regard to having a board of public improvement established is a good one.

The personnel of the council being changed from year to year, the ideas or projects of one is not always followed by its successor, and so the works of improvement are not carried forward progressively—not systematically, but by piecemeal, and sometimes without regard to correct principles or true economy. We see flagging for sidewalks laid over billboards and in hollows; streets not graded to meet the requirements of the natural water shed; the middle of streets over laid with gravel, in some instances without removing the mud, so that from year to year there has been a gradual accumulation, which has raised them higher than the curbing, disfiguring their proportions by too severe a rounding up, and to the detriment of property on either side in consequence. Not only that, but the lines of streets have been encroached upon by private citizens in the construction of fences, and in the erection of buildings thereon, without the least regard to public rights, pleasure or convenience. Let us take Mr. Miller's suggestion into serious consideration. A Citizen.

## A FARMERS' INSTITUTE

To be held in Massillon, November 25 and 26.

The Stark County Agricultural Society has concluded to hold a farmers' institute in this city, under the patronage of the State board, on Friday and Saturday, November 25 and 26.

On Friday Prof. J. W. McGregor, Prof. T. R. Carscaddon, of Keyser, W. Va., and A. A. Graham, secretary of the centennial commission, will lecture; and on Saturday Prof. H. A. Weber, Prof. Carscaddon, and Prof. N. S. Townsend.

The choice of subjects upon which these gentlemen will lecture is left to each locality. The lists of the different instructors are as follows:

Prof. Carscaddon, "The Dairy," "Ensilage," "Silos," Prof. McGregor, "Some mistakes that Moses did not make," "The Tenant System," "The Nobility of Toil," "Economy in the Management of Farms," "Modern Civilization," "Co-operative Agriculture," "Monopoly," "Home Life on a Farm," A. A. Graham, "The Founding of Ohio," "The Material Progress of Ohio," Prof. Weber, "Convenient Fertilizers," "Dairying," "Treatment of Manures," Prof. Townsend, "How to Keep Farm Animals Healthy," "What does the Farm Need," "The Value of Veterinary Science," "Farmers' Clubs."

## CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM

WHAT IS LIABLE TO OCCUR AT THE COMING SESSION.

A Struggle Promised for the Labor Vote. What Shall Be Done With the Treasury Surplus?—A Compromise—Proceeding May Answer the Question—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Now that election is over, the members of congress begin to come in. As they arrive they discuss the coming session and its probabilities and duties. They are all agreed upon one thing—that it is to be one of great political activity. The various party managers and party forces are doubtless to play a very active and important part in the operations of the session. From the very start there is to be a struggle.

The maneuvers for party advantage, always numerous and carefully planned, will be more than usually numerous and more carefully planned than usual. There will be not only the fight between parties, but the struggle to capture the labor vote, the temperance vote and everything else of this character.

One fight with which the session will begin will be that for the seat of Carlisle. The labor people are thoroughly determined in the support of Toole, and the Republicans are, of course, encouraging them in it. They see in it, if admirably managed, opportunity to create intense feeling against the Democratic party among the members of the labor party, which Toole represents. There is a strong suspicion on the part of the Republican leaders to support Toole in his contest, in the hope that such a course may bring the labor element closer to the Republican party. The Democrats, of course, see this, but just how they can go back on Mr. Carlisle, their leader, to keep friendly with the labor party, they do not understand.

As to the real work of the session. Of course the subject to be most prominent is, how to get rid of the surplus. The accumulations of last month are sixteen millions, and go on piling up month after month. "What will be done with this question?" It is something that every member of congress asks, and none can answer. Some of them express the belief that a tariff reduction measure may pass. A large proportion, however, are of opinion that a compromise measure, removing the tobacco tax and making a slight reduction in the tariff may be the best thing. Indeed, if the friends of a reduction on tobacco stand together in demanding this they will be able to secure it. Unless this is granted them it looks as though there might be a repetition of the experiences of last congress on this question. It seems, however, that the necessities of the case may push congress into some action this time, for the surplus revenue goes on piling up at the rate of half a million a day. Either the revenue must be reduced or the treasury department authorized to pay it out in some way.

It is not improbable that congress, when it meets and finds a clamor for a means of getting the money out of the treasury, may authorize the purchase of bonds at a premium as a temporary relief, for of course that body would not feel equal to the task of acting promptly on the revenue reduction question.

A strong effort will be made this session to restore to the various states the war tax paid by them. A decision of the supreme court a few days ago restored to the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama certain funds due from sale of swamp lands, which funds had been withheld and credited against the unpaid war tax of those states. There have now been three decisions of the highest courts which have restored to the southern states a portion of the money which had been withheld from them upon this tax account. Now that the courts are restoring to the southern states the little share of the war tax which the government had pressed from them the demand for a return of the tax paid by the northern states will be renewed, probably with success.

It is evident that a hard fight will be made in favor of a government telegraph system, but not so certain that it will be successful. On the contrary, the indications are that the addition 50,000 government employees to the already large list of those under party control in the government service may induce the ambitious statesmen to content themselves with an interstate telegraph bill, which shall control rates to a certain extent.

Of course, there will be the usual flood of worthy and many unworthy measures, which of course will go the way of all such measures in other congresses. There will doubtless be good ideas for river and harbor bills, and there will be a fight for good-sized appropriations all around, in view of the plethora in the treasury.

## Result of an Election Row.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—John Ryan, aged twenty-six, a cigarmaker living at Elm and Findlay streets, surrendered himself at Brenness street station, this morning, and confessed to having kicked Frank Effort in a fight over politics Tuesday. Effort is in a serious condition.

## In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their means and be happy.

Remember—Is no happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, to change the name of The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company to that of The Massillon Electric Light Company.

By order of the Court of directors.  
Massillon, O., October 21st, 1887.  
W. H. McCALL, Secretary.

## Farm for Sale.

Bound for Tennessee. A good farm containing 110 acres of land, ten acres of timber and situated in Bangham town ship, Wayne county, O., 3 miles southwest of Canal Fulton, two miles northwest of North Lawrence. The improvements are, two good frame houses, one just new with eight commodious rooms and a cellar, two barns, one 45x30 ft., the other 20x30 ft., and necessary out buildings; apple and peach orchard of choice fruit; spring of living water in door yard; running water in some of the fields. The improvements are situated on different parts of the farm so that it can be divided, and will be offered in part or whole, to suit the purchaser, and will be offered reasonably. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL MOORE, or DANIEL ROHRER, North Lawrence, Stark Co., O.

## Our Toy Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Adj. Gen. Drum, in his annual report to the secretary of war, states that the steadily increasing interest manifested by the militia of the states is evidenced by the high percentage of attendance at the annual encampments and the generally excellent military spirit of the troops. With the liberal increase of the appropriations made at the last session of congress for the outfit of the militia, it is earnestly hoped that the state militia authorities will, by an increased allowance of ammunition, foster and develop the efficiency of the rank and file in target firing.

He recommends the establishment during encampment of an officers' school for instruction in battalion drill and the administration of a post. He also suggests the advantage of holding weekly, during the winter months, a non-commissioned officers' school (the captain as instructor) for instruction in company drills, the duties of guards and sentinels, and the administration of a company. Young officers of the army could be spared during the winter to report to the adjutant generals of states, on application of governors, to aid instruction of both officers and non-commissioned officers.

## What Henry George Says.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Henry George says the United Labor party has met its Bull Run, not its Waterloo. Victory in the end is certain. The result proves that there are 35,000 men in New York who cannot be seduced away from a principle.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold so cheaply by the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## Ass Grace's Sale.

In pursuance of the order of Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and being a part of fractional section number seven 7-1 township ten 10 N. and range nine 9 E., located as follows: Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of a lot formerly owned by S. L. Lewis, Parkway, known as the stone quarry lot, and running thence east twenty-two feet 127 perches to the post; thence N. 28° 25' E. twenty (20) perches to a post; thence N. 28° 25' E. seventeen (17) perches; thence S. 73° 25' W. fourteen (14) perches; thence N. 38° 5' W. fifteen (15) perches; thence west twelve and one-half (12 1/2) perches; thence south with land formerly owned by A. Smith, eighteen (18) perches; thence east twelve and one-half (12 1/2) perches; thence south twenty-three and one-half (23 1/2) perches to the place of beginning, containing seven acres of land more or less, and being the same premises conveyed by Sheriff Alderson to John Jacobs by deed dated October 20, A. D. 1880.

Appraised at \$3,000. Terms cash on day of sale. Assisted in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Leonard Bammerlin.  
October 26, 1887.

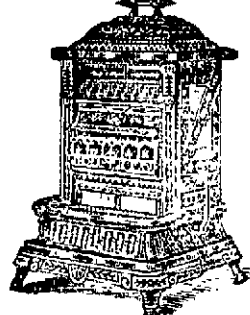
## Legal Notice.

Georgia A. Texter, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Walter Texter died, on the 22d day of October, 1887, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas within and for the County of Stark and State of Ohio, charging the said Georgia A. Texter with wilful absence for three years past, and asking that he may be divorced from said Georgia A. Texter, and that he be declared the custody of their minor child, which petition will stand for hearing on the 12th day of December, 1887.

By J. A. Platt, his Attorney.  
Dated this 26th day of October, 1887. 19-5c

## H. F. OEHLER'S Cash Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR



## STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—  
House Furnishing Goods.

## Roofing &amp; Spouting

Promptly attended to.

## ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Meat

and insist on no other being substituted for it.

N. B.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue across label.

Sold by Grocers, Storekeepers and Druggists everywhere.

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment given to energetic men and women everywhere. \$50 a week and all expenses paid. See our worth. Address P. O. BOX 100, Augusta, Me. Don't miss this chance. Write to-day.

## A FATAL BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Structure Spanning the Maumee. Twelve Men Injured.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 10.—At 4 o'clock Monday afternoon the bridge across the Maumee, at Waterville, fell with a loud crash, carrying down with it a dozen men. Only ten minutes before the accident the dozen men employed by John Snyder, of Defiance, the contractor who has a contract with the county commissioners to tear down the rotten structure, commenced their work with axes and saws. A few blows weakened the timbers and prepared the way for the terrible accident. The span which fell was 170 feet in length. The timbers were thrown and scattered in every conceivable manner and shape. When the men felt the bridge sinking with them they tried to escape by running, but could not succeed in getting off from the falling structure, and were thrown a distance of fifty feet or more.

The first man flung out from the debris was John Jeffers, of Ironville, aged thirty-five. His legs were broken and his back crushed. He died shortly after being removed to the village. It was a sad sight to see his wife and three children, who are dependent upon him for support, when the accident was announced. Mrs. Jeffers is completely prostrated by the shock.

Byrne Burdus was injured in the head and shoulders. His skull was crushed in and he may not recover. He lives at Maumee.

C. E. Roland, of Grand Rapids, sustained severe injuries to his hips and shoulders. His injuries are severe, but may not prove fatal.

The others who are injured are Henry English, Al Colwell and J. Showers, and one workman whose name could not be learned. They will probably recover, although all have sustained very serious injuries.

## Fell On a Red Hot Stove.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Maggie Scott, a four-year-old child, living with her parents at 183 West Third street, was badly burned about 6 o'clock last evening. She was standing on a chair in the kitchen looking at her mother, who was cooking supper. The latter left the room for some purpose and while she was absent the girl reached over to look in a pot, and losing her balance fell over the red hot stove. The mother heard the child's cry and ran into the kitchen, finding the little one lying on top of the stove on her stomach. The mother, who became frantic at the sight, snatched the little girl from her horrible position. She was frightfully burned about the chest and abdomen, the flesh being literally roasted and falling to pieces. Dr. McGuire was called in and did what he could to alleviate the sufferings of the little one. He pronounced her condition very critical, with little or no hope of recovery.

## Directors of the B. &amp; O. Meet.

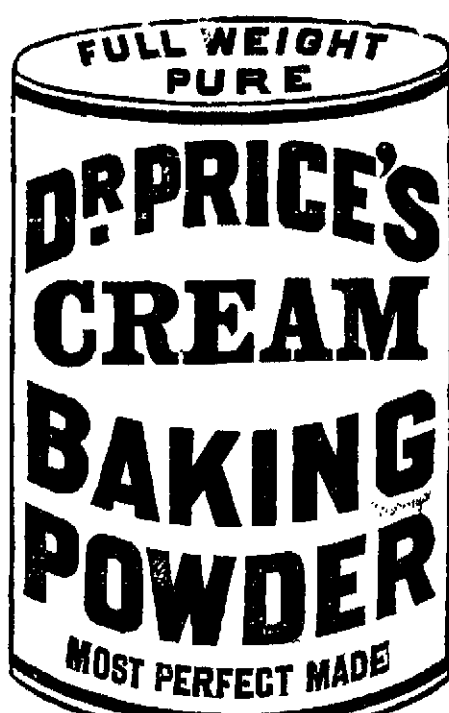
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—The regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio directors was held to-day. Mr. William F. Burns presided. Senator A. P. Gorman, who was appointed as state director, qualified and took his seat. The report of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1887, was submitted and approved and will be submitted to the stockholders on November 21. The revenues for the year were in round numbers \$20,000,000, and the net earnings \$6,500,000. A full explanation of the transaction with the Drexel Morgan syndicate was made to the board, and likewise an explanation of the consolidated mortgage which is to be executed to secure the consolidated mortgage bonds. This mortgage was not ready for presentation to the board. It will be submitted for final action at the meeting on November 21.

## Hanged Them Men for Spite.

CHARGEON, W. Va., Nov. 10.—In an interview with the sheriff of Jackson county, who lives near the section of Roane county where Rev. Ryan was murdered last month, he said that the men who lynched Coon and Duffs composed a gang which has been fighting the Duffs for years, owing to the fact that they assisted the United States marshal in making arrests to break up the moonshiners, to which it is alleged that the lynchers belong. Every effort is being made to bring the lynchers to justice, and the people are divided into two factions. The impression in Roane and Jackson counties is that Ryan was murdered by others than they who were lynched. There is one thing certain, and that is there is a great mystery about the whole affair.

## A County Without a Court House.

SUMNER, Ill., Nov. 10.—The supreme court decision reversing Judge Jones' ruling in the Petty township case causes great excitement in Lawrence county. Its origin was an attempt to build a new court house in Lawrenceville. Last fall's election included a proposition to issue bonds. The returns from Petty township consisted of merely the blank form. The township was thrown out by the circuit court deciding the election in favor of the bonds and assenting Adams, the county clerk. The old court house was torn down and Lawrence will probably be without one for several years.



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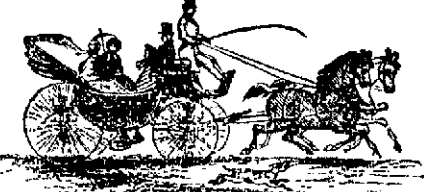
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